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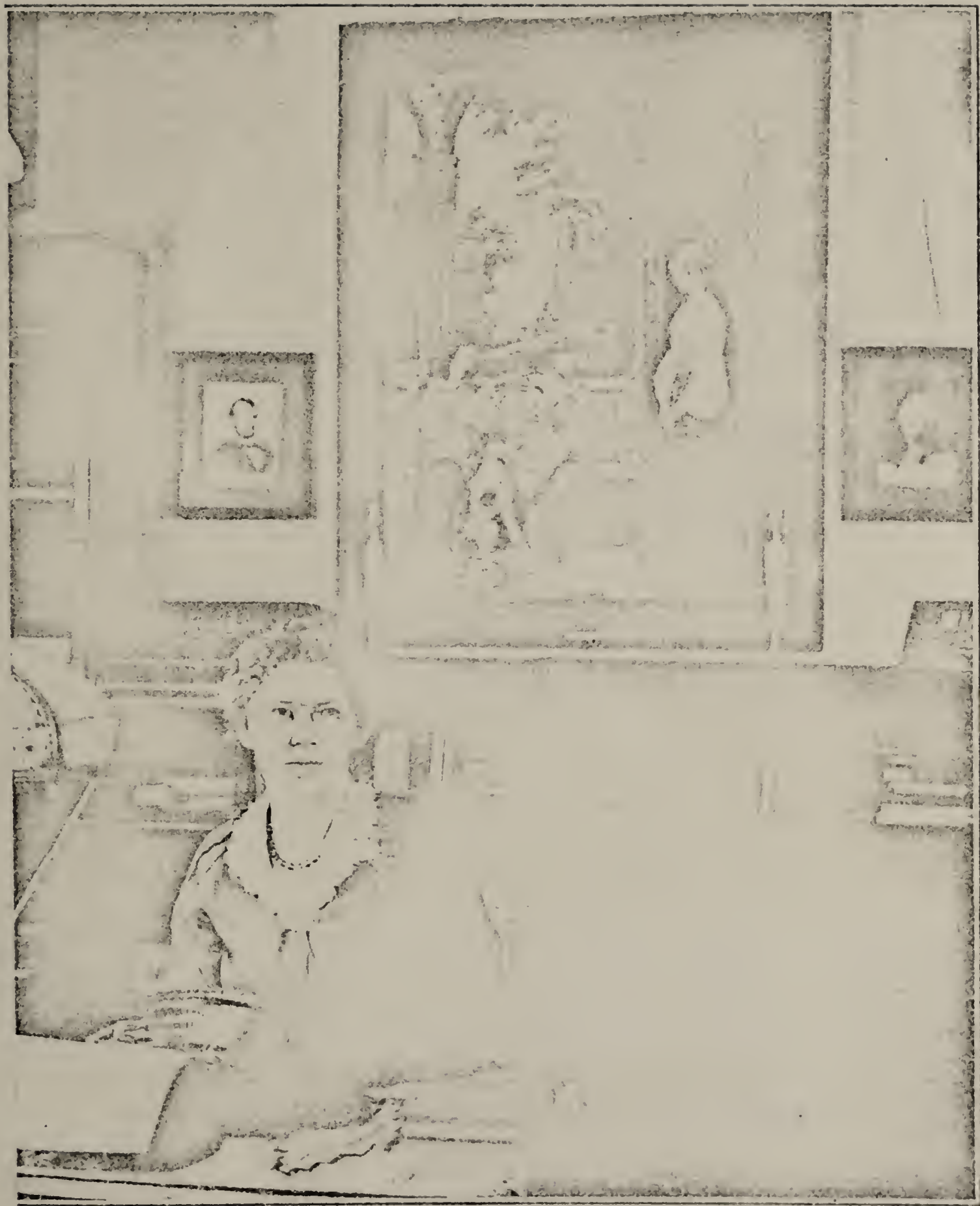
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GENEALOGY

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MRS. FREDERICK C. HARRINGTON

A History of the Messenger Family
GENEALOGY
OF THE
Ancestry and Descendants
OF
JOHN MESSENGER
AND HIS WIFE
ANNE LYON MESSENGER
AND ALLIED FAMILIES
of
COL. MATTHEW LYON and CAPT. JAMES FIGGOTT

Compiled and arranged
by
ESTELLE MESSENGER HARRINGTON
(MRS. FREDERICK C. HARRINGTON)

Honorary Regent Douglas Oliver Chapter D. A. R., Kirkwood, Mo.
Treasurer Missouri Chapter Daughters of Founders & Patriots of America
Treasurer Missouri Society Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century.

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This work is affectionately dedicated

to the memory of

IDA A. THOMAS,

(Daughter of Minerva Messenger)

INTRODUCTION

For a number of years it has been my intention to compile a history and genealogy of the Messenger Family.

The first twenty years of my life I lived within three miles of Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, near Belleville, Ill., where for more than seventy-five years the descendants of John and Anne Lyon Messenger were a most note-worthy clan, and maintained a position of respectability and honor.

John Messenger, the early pioneer, had emigrated from Vermont with his family in 1800 to Kentucky, and two years later he moved on to Illinois. This was then a part of the Indiana Territory—a frontier country with few settlements.

John Messenger was a noted surveyor and teacher, and his talents were very valuable in the development of the new country. He first settled at New Design, near Waterloo, Ill., and a few years later he moved to "Clinton Hill"—2½ miles northeast of Belleville—where he built a substantial home and reared his family of eight children. Here he had the first Post Office in Illinois outside of Cahokia. He arranged and labelled the mail-boxes along one wall of his living room, and from them several of his children and grand-children learned their alphabet.

Belleville was only a corn field at this time, and when it was decided to lay out the town, John Messenger was engaged to make the survey (1814). The different histories of Illinois tell of the schools he conducted and his other public works—all of which are quoted later in this chronicle.

By my time the sons and daughters of John and Anne Messenger had gone to their reward, but the following five grand-children—with their families—still occupied their old

homesteads, and it was my good fortune and privilege to grow up among these cousins—to know and love them all.

Daniel Phillips and Hannah Glenn (children of Amanda Messenger), Olive Whiteside (daughter of Matthew Messenger), Gertrude Lienisch (daughter of Pamela Anne Messenger), and my own dear foster-mother, Ida Thomas (daughter of Minerva Messenger).

Of course, I was familiar with the sons and daughters of Elon Messenger, as they were my aunts and uncles, but all had moved from this community before my time. There is a peculiar vein in my nature—a cordial interest if not affection for everyone related to me, however distant.

My father was the eldest son of Elon Messenger. My brother Charles and I were left orphans in infancy and were reared to maturity by Ida Thomas, a widow, the most patient and generous of guardians.

From her I received my earliest interest in the fortunes of our family. She loved to tell repeatedly of the experiences of pioneer days as they had been told to her. How her grand-parents had come out from Vermont in a covered wagon train in 1800 to Kentucky. How Matthew Lyon had founded the town of Eddyville in that state. (He had been a Colonel in the Revolutionary war and had been with Ethan Allen in the capture of Ticonderoga). And then she would explain how Grand-father Messenger and his brother-in-law, Dr. George Cadwell, because of their objection to slavery, decided to move on to Illinois.

(Mrs. Cadwell and Mrs. Messenger were daughters of Matthew Lyon).

These tales were always thrillingly interesting to me, and from my earliest childhood I became familiar with all the different branches of the vast relationship. Our home was near the old Messenger burying ground, where so many of

them lie in their last sleep, and as a child I would frequently wander among the graves and study the inscriptions on the tomb-stones.

As a young girl I frequently visited other branches of the family who had settled elsewhere: The Wirshings and the Campbells at Troy, Mo.; the Hucksteps at Jacksonville, Ill.; the Hoffmanns in St. Louis, Mo., and nearly every summer a wonderful two weeks with my own jolly cousins near Patoka, Ill.

In later years, in Los Angeles, California, I came to know "Cousin Tammie" (youngest daughter of Amanda Messenger), and in 1901 my mother and I visited "Cousin Caroline" and "Cousin Anne" (daughters of Charles Messenger) at their home in Santa Rosa, California. Two subsequent delightful visits have been made with the congenial, hospitable cousins of the younger generation in this family.

One by one, the days were ended for the grand-children of John and Anne Messenger, and at this writing only one is living—Mrs. Elona Messenger Bonnell, youngest daughter of Elon Messenger. She was born in 1852 and resides near Patoka, Ill.

The following generation made many changes and members of different families have moved to different parts of the country. My brother Charles and I were the last of the name in the vicinity of Belleville. My marriage occurred in 1904 and St. Louis became my home. A few years later my brother removed to Des Moines, Iowa. In St. Clair County, Illinois, the Messenger name had vanished.

But there are still many descendants of John and Anne Messenger living in or near the same community: The Whitesides, the Glenns, the Willmans, Scheibels, Niehaus, and others, all distant cousins and many unaware of any relationship.

The original farm of John Messenger, where he built his comfortable log house in 1807, and where he kept the first post office near Belleville, was deeded by him to his youngest daughter, Pamela Anne, and is now owned by her grand-son, George Hoffmann, of St. Louis, Mo.

As the years have passed I have become more and more interested in the family history. We have in our home many mementoes of pioneer days: a compass made by John Messenger, a Biography of Matthew Lyon and photographs of two of his daughters (Mrs. Cadwell and Mrs. Catlett), a book—"Recollections of Frontier Life," by his daughter, Elizabeth Lyon Roe, and a number of old letters, two written by Matthew Lyon, which give the definite date 1800 as the year John Messenger emigrated from Vermont. All of these letters are copied into this record.

In the summer of 1929 I made a pilgrimage by motor with my seventeen-year-old-son, to Eddyville, Ky. It was indeed a thrilling adventure to drive through the streets of this beautiful little village on the Cumberland River, that had been founded in 1800 by Matthew Lyon, to really stand beside his grave and read the inscription on the stone, and then to enjoy the hospitality of many of the descendants still residing there.

There is a fascination for me in tracing genealogy and I have spent many hours in the reference room of the St. Louis Public Library. There has been so much of interest relating to the Messenger family in the different books and histories that have come into my hands, and to gather all of this into one volume has been my task. Surely it will be of interest and value to the numberless descendants of John Messenger, residing in all parts of the United States.

Benjamin Franklin Messenger, eldest son of John and Anne Messenger, after his second marriage in 1845, moved

with his family to the state of Iowa and settled near Keokuk—where he is buried.

After his death in 1865 his descendants were gradually lost track of by the St. Clair County relatives. One of his grand-sons, Frank Foote (who never married) made his home from the time he was a young man in Los Angeles with Cousin Tammie—daughter of Amanda Messenger, and it was my pleasure to make his acquaintance during a brief visit there. - He died in 1932 at the age of seventy-five years.

Frank Foote was the only member of this branch of the family with whom we were familiar. It was a very pleasing surprise, therefore, to receive a letter in 1916 from George H. Messenger (now residing in Kansas City) asking for some information about the Messenger family.

Our subsequent correspondence was followed by an exchange of visits, and we learned that he was a son of George Washington Messenger and a grand-son of Benjamin Franklin Messenger.

He was very much interested in his family genealogy and he spent a number of years, with the able assistance of well-paid professional genealogists in New England, tracing the family back to the original emigrant, Andrew Messenger. During a week-end visit in our home in St. Louis he allowed me to copy all his data.

I am deeply indebted to George H. Messenger, of Kansas City, Mo., for the early genealogical records in this work which he has kindly and very generously given me permission to use. A splendid picture of his only daughter, "Mary May," is included in this work.

I have endeavored to make these records accurate and complete but there is much unavoidably omitted. It has been impossible to trace a number of the members of different branches of the family.

If this work should fall into the hands of any interested person who can supply additional information concerning the Messenger genealogy, I would appreciate his writing me at my address—6935 Mitchell Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

I wish to thank the cousins of the younger generation who have written such encouraging letters and assisted me by sending in their family records.

“In these modern days of the automobile, the airplane, the radio and the talking pictures, will it not be interesting for future generations to read of the self-sacrifice, zealous faith and daring courage of our fore-fathers?

And if there be no proper and available published record of the genealogy of this noted family, now having an existence only in the memory of a few individuals who cannot long remain and whose passing will place them beyond the reach of those who come after—these records would be lost for all time.”

I make no claim to originality or authorship in this modest effort. The greater part of the work is copied verbatim from published histories.

ESTELLE MESSENGER HARRINGTON,

(Mrs. Frederick Charles Harrington).

Following is a list of books and other records containing references to the Messenger and allied families, from which notes have been copied for this family history and genealogy:

"Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620—1700." (Holmes.)

"Ye Historie of Ye Town of Greenwich, County of Fairfield and State of Connecticut," by Spencer P. Mead, LLB., of the N. Y. Bar.

"Records of the Town of Jamaica—Long Island, N. Y.," from 1656 to 1751, by Josephine C. Frost.

"Colonial Records of Connecticut, 1689-1706."

"History of Wallingford, Conn.," by Stanley Henry Davis.

"History of Harwinton, Conn.," by R. Manning Chipman.

"History of Ancient Woodbury, Conn.," by William Cothren.

"Glastenbury for 200 Years," by Rev. Alonzo B. Chapin.

"The New England Historical and Genealogical Register."

"Historical Sketches of Andover, Mass.," by Sarah Loring Bailey.

"Vermont Historical Gazeteer."

"History of Jericho, Vermont," by Chauncy H. Hayden.

"History of Fair Haven," by A. N. Adams.

"Pioneer History of Illinois," by John Reynolds.

"My Own Times," by John Reynolds.

"Illinois State Historical Society."

"Illinois Historical Collections."

"Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of St. Clair County." (Wilderman.)

"Combined History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties." (Published by J. L. McDonough & Co., Philadelphia.)

"History of Illinois and Her People," by Prof. George W. Smith.

"Matthew Lyon, the Hampden of Congress," by J. Fairfax McLaughlin, LLD.

"Recollections of Frontier Life," by Elizabeth Lyon Roe.

"The Belleville (Ill.) Advocate."

"The Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal."

"The Fair Haven Era" (Vermont).

"The Rutland (Vermont) Daily Herald."

"The Lyon County Herald" (Eddyville, Ky.).

"The Welsh-American Magazine" (New York City).

Original letters dated 1799-1800-1808-1834-35-39-46.

Original records from Family Bible.

Records from tomb-stones.

ANCESTORS

My life may seem but a small gray thing,
But gray, as you understand,
May come of a thousand brilliant hues
Combined by a master hand.
Rare bright tapestry threads run through
This little gray life of mine—
Cool strong linen threads, warm soft wools
And silken ones rich and fine.
Threads of Ancestors! Meek or bold,
Venturesome, staid or gay,
A living spirit of every one
Thrills on through my soul today.

Whence is this small black thread of fear—
This impulse to count the cost?
Was there a craven weakling once?
'Tis well that his name is lost!
Well that his small black thread to me
Is banded and crossed again
By splendid purples from grand old James,
Who marched with his marching men
From black defeat at the Brandywine
To victory on Champlain!
James fought Indians, founded forts,
Conquered by hand and brain.

Winsome Tamesia with auburn curls,
Timothy bold and gay,
Proud old Matthew and gentle John,
Cynthia quaint and gray,
Down the line to a slim young lad,
Whose blood of the pioneers

Called him to conquer the untamed West,
A struggle of forty years.
Aye, and he conquered! Through fire and blood,
Hunger and pain and cold—
John, my father, who spun for me
This thread of the purest gold.

John, my father, my mother Anne,
Your threads with an equal pride
I take and pattern as best I may,
Weaving them side by side,
Pass them proudly to my son,
Striving to hold them true.
Ah, will he ever look back to me
As I look back to you?
Threads of Ancestors! Grave and gay,
Venturesome, meek and bold,
Living still in the rainbow skein
My wondering fingers hold.

Far in the dim uncertain years,
How shall the pattern grow?
What of the thread I shall add to these?
Not I but my sons shall know.

ETHEL BROOKS STILLWELL.

MEANING OF THE NAME "MESSENGER"

On page CLXIII, Directory of the Ancestral Heads of New England Families, 1620—1700 (Holmes), we find:

"Messenger—Massenger—a corruption of the French messenger—a messenger or bearer of dispatches.

Andrew at Hartford, Conn. 1639—at Norwalk, Conn. in 1672 and New Haven, Conn. 1687."

The name has been spelled both Messenger and Messinger. Members of the same family have spelled it according to his choice—some with an I and some with an E.

Andrew Messenger was the earliest emigrant we have been able to find in history, and he seems to have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the settlement of Connecticut in 1639 and 1640.

See "Ye Historie of Ye Town of Greenwich, County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut," by Spencer P. Mead, L.L.B., of the N. Y. Bar. Chapter 2, Pages 4-5-6.

"The historical accounts connected with the discovery of America, the exploration of Long Island and settlement of New Amsterdam by the Dutch, the settlements of the English at Plymouth and Boston, and the French in Canada, are so familiar to everybody that it will not be necessary to repeat them.

Suffice it to say that the first English settlement in the Colony of Connecticut was made at Windsor in October, 1633, by a company of planters from Plymouth, which was followed by others from the Massachusetts Colony. The charter of the Colony of Connecticut, which included the New Haven Colony, was granted on the 30th day of May, 1662, by Charles Second, and it was accepted by the New Haven Colony in 1665.

The territory now embraced in the state of Connecticut, as well as the eastern part of Long Island, was first explored by the Dutch from New Amsterdam, who laid claim to it before 1620, but no settlement was made within its boundaries until the 8th day of June, 1633, when the first settlement was made at Dutch Point, Hartford, which was followed by settlements at Windsor, Wethersfield, Saybrook and Hartford.

Settlements were also made at about the same time by the English at Windsor, Wethersfield and Hartford. Many disputes arose between the Dutch and the English settlers, which at one time threatened a resort to arms, but were amicably settled, and the Dutch and English afterwards joined their forces in fighting the Indians.

The first settlement of the Town of Greenwich was made on the 18th day of July, 1640, when Capt. Daniel Patrick and Robert Feaks, formerly of Watertown, Mass., as agents for the New Haven Colony, landed at Greenwich Point, which the Indians called "Monakewego" and purchased from them lands lying between the Asamuck and the Patomuck rivers, as described by the following deed:

"Wee Amogerone and Owenoke, Sachems of Asamuck, and Rammatthone, Nawhorone, Sachems of Patomuck, have sould unto Robert Feaks and Daniel Patricke all their rights and interests in all ye severall lands betwene Asamuck River and Patomuck, which Patomuck is a little River which divideth ye bounds betwene Capt. Turner's perchase and this, except ye neck by ye Indians called Monakewego, by us Elizabeth Neck, which neck is ye peticaler perchase of Elizabeth Feaks, ye sd Robt. Feaks his wife, to be hers and her heaires, executors or assigns, and they to enjoy all rivers, islands, and ye severall naturall adjuncts of all ye fore mentioned places, neigther shall ye indians fish within a mille of

aney english ware, nor invite nor permit aney other indians to sett down in ye aforementioned lands, in consideration of which lands ye forementioned perches are to give unto ye above named sachems twentie five coates, whereof theye have reserved eleven in part payment; to witness all which, the have hereunto sett their hands this 18th. July 1640."

Amogerone, Nawhorone, Amsetthehone, Keofferam.

Witness: Robert A. Heusted, Andrew Messenger.

Rasobibitt, Saponas, Whonehorn, Akeroque, Pauonohas, Powiatoh.

Keofferam hath sould all his right in ye above sd to Jeffere Ferris.

Witness: Richard Williams, Angell Heusted.

They immediately located on a portion of the property and proceeded to form a settlement. They were both noted personages in the early history of New England, and had been the pioneers in the settlement of many places and were ready to push out into the wilderness at any time when the steady habits of the Puritans threw too many restraints upon their conduct.

Elizabeth Fones Feaks, the wife of Robert Feaks, was the widow of Henry Winthrop—a son of Governor Winthrop. Capt. Patrick and Mr. Feaks both died within a few years after their settlement in the town, and Mrs. Feaks afterwards married William Hallett. With these men there were also some Dutch and English settlers, namely:

Everardus Bogardus, John Bowers, Jeffere Ferris, Angel Husted, Robert Husted, *Andrew Messenger*, Robert Williams, John Winkleman."

See "Records of the town of Jamaica—Long Island, N. Y., from 1656 to 1751," by Josephine C. Frost. Vol. 1, Page 1.

"A town meeting held of ye Town—ye 18th. day of Feb.

1656.

Daniel Denton chosen to write and enter all acts and orders of public concernment of ye Town and is to have a daies work a man for ye said employment. It is voted and concluded by ye Town Yt whosoever shall fell any trees in ye highways shall take both top and body out of ye highway.

It is further voted and agreed upon ye Town Yt whosoever shall kill a wolfe within ye boundary of ye Town shall have feiveteen shillings for every woolf.

The Town have given Mr. Robert Coe and his son Benjamin Coe each off Ym a home lot. * * * * The Town have granted *Andrew Messenger*, Samuell Matthews, Thomas Wiggins * * * * each of Ym a house lot lying upon ye north quarter."

(In Vol. 2 and 3 of this same work the names of Andrew, Samuel Daniel and Susannah Messenger occur quite frequently in the transfers of property.)

See "Colonial Records of Connecticut, 1689—1706," page 174: At a court held at Hartford, Oct. 8, 1696, Colonel Robert Treat, Governor; Assistants, Lieutenant Colonel Allin, Mr. Andrew Leet; Deputies, for Hartford, Capt. Cyprian Nickols; for Norwalk, Andrew Messenger.

Page 328, at a general assembly holden at Hartford, Oct. 10, 1700. Present: Fitz John Winthrop, Esq., Governor; Col. Robt. Treat, Esq., Dept. Governor; Assistants present, Andrew Leet; Deputies present, for Hartford, Mr. Thomas Hooker; for, Norwalk, Andrew Messenger.

Page 358-9, at a general Assembly holden at New Haven, Oct. 9, 1701, present: The Governors Honorable, the Deputy Governors Honorable, Capt. Andrew Leet, Maj. James Fitch, Capt. Samuel Mason; Representatives present, for Hartford, Mr. Thomas Hooker; for Norwalk, Mr. Andrew Messenger.

Page 370-371, at a general Assembly holden at Hartford May 14, 1702, and continued to the 26th day of the same month. At this Assembly Maj. Gen. Fitz John Winthrop was chosen Governor, and Col. Robt. Treat, Esq., was chosen Deputy Governor. Assistants chosen were: Capt. Andrew Leet, Maj. James Fitch, Capt. Samuel Mason. Present at this Assembly: Maj. Gen. Fitz John Winthrop, Governor; Col. Robt. Treat, Deputy Governor. Assistants present: Maj. James Fitch, Capt. Samuel Mason. Deputies present: For Hartford, Mr. Thomas Hooker; for Norwalk, Mr. Andrew Messenger.

See "Original town Records of Jamaica." Samuel Messenger was the son of Andrew Messenger. Daniel Messenger was the son of Samuel Messenger.

See "History of Wallingford, Conn," by Stanley Charles Henry Davis.

Daniel Messenger was married at Harwinton, Conn., Jan. 20, 1703, to Lydia Royce, daughter of Nehemiah Royce, who resided at Wallingford, Conn.

Children: Samuel, married Mabel Buck; Susannah, born Nov. 30, 1704, married Ebenezer Hopkins; Lydia, born 1707, died June 25, 1727; Nehemiah, born April 11, 1714; Andrew, born July 29, 1716; Mary, born Jan. 5, 1717; Rachel, born Feb. 19, 1720, died 1737.

NEHEMIAH ROYCE

"Nehemiah Royce (shoe-maker) was in Wallingford with his wife Hannah among the first settlers. She died June 19, 1677, and he married Esther * * * * who died Sept. 12, 1706.

Nehemiah Royce died Nov. 7, 1706, aged 72 years. He

was the original owner of the James Rice Place at the head of Main Street in Wallingford.

Children: Mary, born Aug. 12, 1673; died Aug. 12, 1675; Mercy, born Feb. 4, 1675, died Feb. 24, 1675; Esther, born Oct. 15, 1678; Lydia, born May 28, 1680, married Daniel Messenger; Nehemiah, born May 18, 1682, married Kesiah Hall Feb. 9, 1700; Margary, died Sept. 12, 1683.

RODERICK MESSENGER

"Roderick Messenger, son of Samuel and Mabel Messenger, was among the first inhabitants of West Stockbridge, Mass. He went thither from Farmington, Conn." (See "History of Harwinton, Conn,") by R. Manning Chipman, page 107.

"Roderick Messenger was one of the first pioneers and settlers in the town of Jericho, Vt. H came with his family from western Massachusetts in 1774 and built his house upon land purchased by him on Onion River. In 1776 the state was invaded by British and Indians. All the settlers were warned of their danger by Ira Allen, for the Council of Safety. Roderick Messenger and his neighbors hurriedly buried and otherwise secreted the least perishable of their effects and proceeded down the river in canoes.

Many hardships were experienced, much extreme suffering had to be endured, many difficulties overcome in making their way through the then almost unbroken forest and roads. Roderick Messenger, with his family, made his way as best he could to the town of Pawlet in the south part of the state. They left Jericho about the first of September and on the twenty-fourth the wife of Roderick Messenger gave birth to a pair of twins, of which Ruth, who in after years married Eli Thayer, was one. The wife and mother survived but a few days; she died when Ruth was nine days old. The other twin lived only four days. Ruth was left in the care of her two sisters—Phoebe and Rachel—aged thirteen and eleven—who cared for her as best they could for some nine weeks, when the father bargained with Daniel Barber, then a resident of Sunderland, to take the child and she was subsequently adopted by him, and was ever after considered as one of his children."

(See "Vermont Historical Gazeteer", 1867, Vol. 1, pages 866-867.)

RODERICK MESSENGER

"Roderick Messenger enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary war Aug. 16, 1777, in Capt. John Kirkland's Company, Col. Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment, and was discharged Nov. 29, 1777."

(See "Mass. Soldiers and Sailors in the War of the Revolution." Vol. 10, page 701).

"During the war the family of Roderick Messenger was in Pownal, Lanesboro, Mass., Salisbury, Conn., and Claverack, N. Y. Mr. Messenger was employed, under the Council of Safety, in the defense of the settlements in the grants of 1777, at a block house on his farm in Jericho which was occupied as a military outpost till, upon the approach of Burgoyne, the company stationed there retreated to meet the enemy at Hubbardton and Bennington. After the war Mr. Messenger re-occupied his farm, was post-master and news-carrier for the pioneers."

(See "Vermont Historical Gazeteer" (1867), Vol. 1, page 834.)

Roderick Messenger (twin brother of Andrew Messenger): Born March 11, 1741-2, married Tamesia Stephens April 14, 1763, died Aug. 28, 1823.

They had the following children: Phoebe, born 1764, married Reuben Lee; Lemuel, born 1764, died 1835; Rachel, born 1765, never married; Roderick, Jr., born 1767; Tamesia, born 1769, married Dr. Thompson; John, born 1771, married Ann Lyon, died 1846; Milo; Seth; Ruth, born 1776, married Eli Thayer, died 1861.

Tamesia Stephens Messenger: Born Aug. 24, 1741, died Sept. 27, 1776.

Roderick Messenger married his second wife, Sarah, born 1750, died 1832.

They had the following children: Sallie, married Daniel

Douglas; William, born 1780, died 1812; Cynthia, married — Lane; Sylvia, born 1790, died 1832; Sabra; Andrew, born 1793, died 1843.

(See "History of Harwinton, Conn.," by R. Manning Chipman, page 107.)

(See "History of Jericho, Vermont," by Chauncy H. Hayden, pages 574-575.)

Tamesia Stephens (first wife of Roderick Messenger), daughter of Benjamin Stephens and his wife, Comfort Kelsey. Tamesia Stephens born at Farmington, Conn., Aug. 24, 1741, died at Pawlet, Vt., Sept. 27, 1776.

Benjamin Stephens, son of Rev. Timothy Stephens and his wife, Alice Cook, born March 9, 1713, married Comfort Kelsey Oct. 20, 1740.

Rev. Timothy Stevens, son of Timothy Stephens and his wife, Sarah Davis. Born Jan. 28, 1666, at Roxbury, Mass.; married May 19, 1701, at Cambridge, Mass., Alice Cook (widow of Rev. John Whiting); died April 14, 1726, at Glastenbury, Conn. Buried in the oldest cemetery of Glastenbury, Conn.

(See "Glastenbury for 200 Years," by Rev. Alonzo B. Chapin.)

Timothy Stephens, son of John Stephens and his wife, Elizabeth ——. Born Sept. 23, 1641, at Newbury, Mass.; married March 12, 1665, at Roxbury, Mass.; died Jan. 31, 1708.

John Stephens: Born in England; died April 11, 1662, at Andover, Mass.; buried at North Paush Burying ground, Andover, Mass.

(See "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register" [1860], Vol. 14, pages 334-335.

(Also Vol. 2 [1848], pages 109 and Vol 4 [1850].)

(See "Historical Sketches of Andover, Mass.," by Sarah Loring Bailey [1860], page 23.)

RUTH THAYER

"Ruth Thayer was the daughter of Roderick Messenger and his wife, Tamesia Stephens. He removed from Massachusetts to Jericho, Vt., in 1774, cleared some land and commenced improvements on a farm near the west part of the town. When the settlers were warned to leave because of the invasion of Indians and British in 1776 Roderick Messenger made his way with his family to Pawlet, in the south part of the state. After weeks of hardship and extreme suffering Mrs. Messenger gave birth to a pair of twins, of which Ruth was one. The other twin died when four days old and five days later the wife and mother died. Ruth was left in the care of her two elder sisters who cared for her as best they could for nine weeks, when the father bargained with Daniel Barber, then a resident of Sunderland, to take the child and she was subsequently adopted by him and was ever afterward considered as one of his children. At the close of the war in 1784, Barber came to Shelburne with his family, purchased a lot of land, erected a log cabin which he occupied through life. Ruth was then eight years of age.

When she grew to womanhood she was employed—when quite young—in teaching school in the district where she resided, and later she was married to Eli Thayer, December, 1795.

They owned and occupied a small farm at the head of the bay on the west side of Plot River. She was the mother of ten children, two of them died when quite young, of the scarlet fever—or canker rash; eight of them, three sons and five daughters—lived to middle age. Several of them became heads of families, when one after another became a victim of that fatal disease, consumption, which prevails to so alarming an extent in the New England states. Ruth Thayer

followed seven of her children and her husband to the grave in so many years. She saw all her family but one laid in the tomb, and still lived like some blighted tree in the world's wilderness, sad monument of bereavement. Her life began in sorrow and she experienced a full share of affliction through its course. She was a person noted as having a remarkable memory—could tell the date of most of the principal events which happened in the town; age and date of birth of most of the natives, and the notable events in the county. Death ended her sorrows the 9th of October, 1861, when she was eight-six years of age. She was for many years a member of the Episcopal church.

"Eli Thayer was born in Thompson, Conn., 1773. He came to Shelburne in 1788. He held several offices in the town; was constable and collector for twenty-two years in the counties of Chittenden and Addison. His ancestry and family connections were noted for their tendency to consumption, many of them having large families, and almost universally dying with that disease. Such had been the case for several generations. He died of consumption October 26, 1838, aged 65 years." (See "Vermont Historical Gazeteer" [1867], Vol. 1, pages 866-7.)

JOHN MESSENGER

From the foregoing records we learn that John Messenger was the son of Roderick Messenger and his wife, Tamesia Stephens; that his mother died under the most distressing circumstances when he was only five years old. His early life was fraught with stern hardship. The Revolutionary War came on and there followed many restless, uneasy years. We learn that his father was a man of modest means, great energy, some education, and was considered a man of honor and respectability in his community. His mother, Tamesia Stephens, was descended both on her father's and mother's line from an ancestry of honored names in Colonial history.

We know that John Messenger had a step-mother and that there was a large family of brothers and sisters. We learn from later histories that he was raised a farmer, and that he was educated both to work and the ordinary learning derived from books at a school.

See "Pioneer History of Illinois," by John Reynolds, pages 276-7-8.

"When he advanced some years in age, in his agricultural pursuits, he commenced the study of Mathematics with William Coit, who resided in the neighborhood of his father. * * * * Also in his early life he became acquainted with the business of a carpenter or house-builder, and the trade also of a mill-wright.

He possessed a strong and vigorous intellect, and his mind by either nature or education, or by both, became quite solid and mathematical. He possessed also a great share of energy and activity, so that it was not a difficult task for him to acquire these different mechanical trades, as well as to become deeply versed in mathematical science.

In maturer age his whole delight and pleasure was found in the science of mathematics and the various practical

branches arising out of that science. His whole life seemed to be tinctured with mathematics, and I believe for many years he was the most profound mathematician, and the best land surveyor in Illinois."

Anne Lyon was the daughter of Matthew Lyon and his first wife, Mary Horsford. We will read a more detailed history of Matthew Lyon later in this work, but connect him here in order to continue the fortunes of his son-in-law, John Messenger.

"In his letter to ex-President Adams, Colonel Lyon announces his intention of removing from Vermont to the far Southwest. Governor Chittenden, his father-in-law (second wife), General Ethan Allen, his old commander in arms and family connection, and most of his intimate Revolutionary associates among the Green Mountain Boys had passed to their eternal reward. The John Adams or Chipman party had subjected Colonel Lyon to such persecutions during the alien and sedition reign of terror, and were still besetting his path with so many petty annoyances, that he determined to leave his beloved State to the service of which he had given the best years of his life.

He made a tour to the West and South in search of a new home, passing through Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Northwest territory, and everywhere receiving marked civilities, public and private. He stopped for some time at the "Hermitage" with his friend, General Andrew Jackson, and it is said that it was by his advice he was influenced in the selection of his future home at Eddyville, Lyon County, Kentucky." (See "Matthew Lyon—The Hampden of Congress," by McLaughlin, page 407.)

"Matthew Lyon had founded the town of Fair Haven, Vermont, in 1783, and when it became known that he contemplated journeying to the far Southwest to found a new

home, many of his friends and neighbors asked him to take them in his train. After weighing and considering the matter in his own mind, and examining his purse, he made them the following proposition: That he would take as many mechanics as would go with him, with their families, defray their expenses on the journey, and deed them a home on their arrival; and they should work for him at a reasonable compensation until they paid him for the same.

In consideration of these inducements ten families concluded to go with him and seek their fortunes in the far famed West. Accordingly arrangements were made, and they bid farewell to the land of steady habits and all that was dear to their hearts there, and started for their new home in the romantic wilds of Kentucky.

Their departure was a notable event in the history of Fair Haven. The people gathered in sorrow to say farewell to the founder and father of the town. The first contingent, besides artisans, was chiefly made up of the members of the family by his first marriage, James Lyon, his two married daughters with their husbands, John Messenger and Dr. George Cadwell and their families, and Loraine, the youngest daughter of his first wife.

They traveled as far as Pittsburgh that fall (1799) and there remained through the winter. The mechanics were employed during the winter in constructing flat-boats, and in the spring these pioneers proceeded to Eddyville. Matthew Lyon immediately returned to Fair Haven for the remainder of his family. The young daughter, Loraine, fell ill during her father's absence and died. This was the first death among these settlers in Kentucky." (See "Life of Matthew Lyon," McLaughlin.)

(Letter from Matthew Lyon to John Messenger. Original in possession of Mrs. Harrington.)

"Fair Haven, Sept. 4, 1799

Dear Sir,

I have but a moment's time by Major Swiftly to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. I am exceedingly sorry you do not make out to get away this fall. I do hope to have Pamela go.

Had you not talked so strongly of going I should have made some arrangements to have left for a time some of the property I shall carry away. I hope you'll get ready next fall.

Chittenden had his leg broke about a month since but he is getting well. In great haste

Yours affectionately,

M. Lyon"

To Mr. John Messenger
Jericho, Vermont.

(Letter from Matthew Lyon to John Messenger.) Original in possession of Mrs. Rose Kinne, Santa Rosa, Cal.

"Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1800.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter but Mrs. Lyon having arrived here on Thursday night last at the time when I received it, I have not time to answer it particularly as I shall do.

I only wish you keep in view a sale of your property as soon as possible. I purpose to see you in August next. Inform our friends at Onion River of Mrs. Lyon and her brother's safe arrival and my intention to keep them two weeks from this at least. My love to Anne and all friends.

Yours affectionately,

M. Lyon.

N. B.—I send this Burlington as the post goes but once in two weeks to Jericho, and the time to send to there does not arrive until next Thursday."

From M. Lyon

Mr. John Messenger

Jericho near Burlington
Vermont."

Free

(Frank letter)

Note.—Matthew Lyon was a member of Congress sitting in Philadelphia, so was living apart from his family when this letter was written.

(Letters from Dr. George Cadwell and his wife, and Lorraine Lyon to Mr. and Mrs. John Messenger. Original in possession of Mrs. Harrington.)

“New Geneva Penna. 13th. Jan. 1800.

Dear Sir,—

You have doubtless heard before this where we are. Geneva is situated on the Monongahela River sixty miles south of Pittsburgh. It is the seat of the Incomparable Gallatin. Winters are very light here. Snow has not fell above 3 inches and does not lie long.

The cattle have had grass most of the time. Very little hay is necessary here. As we are going near 300 miles south of course we shall not want any hay. It is very healthy here and I believe the State of Kentucky is much more healthy than the State of Vermont—that can be no objection to your moving to Kentucky.

Iron, glass, pot metal, are made here. Mill stones and grind stones and almost every necessary. Provisions are cheap and mechanical work very dear. Bedsteads common ones without painting 2 %, kitchen tables 3 %—etc.

It is very easy to make a boat. They look just like a hogs pen and are made rough. I imagine there will be a better way to come to Kentucky than the way we came. The Allegany River, one branch of the Ohio, arises in the Genesee Country in the State of New York. They can move by staying to the Genessee and perhaps to the river but if not they must take their loads upon their horses and go through the woods to the river, then build a boat and come down early in the spring.

They make pack saddles here and carry most of their baggage on horses. I hope I shall see you in Kentucky ere long.

I am Yours affectionately,

George Cadwell.

To Mr. John Messenger
Jericho, Vermont"

New Geneva, 13th. Jan. 1800

"Dear Sister

After a long and tedious journey and some trouble we have arrived here and are all well except Mrs. Cobb. She is nervous.

The people here are very different from them in Vermont. They despise the Yankees as they call us but they treat us very well. women do all the work here and you may depend I don't like it. we shall go from here by the 20th. of next month or the 1st. of March and I shall expect to see you in Kentucky next fall. You must come if it is any way consistent with your property. As to the journey you need not be discouraged for that is nothing at all. It is not a half as bad as I expected.

Do—do do do come.

Yours Pamela"

Mrs. Anne Messenger

"Geneva 13 Jan. 1800

"Dear Sister

It is a long time since I saw you and I think it will not be much longer. I am not sorry yet that I left. The ground has been covered with snow this 14 days and that is the longest they ever have.

Our journey was very tiresome but that was nothing to the dirty Dutch taverns. Do write as soon as you can. * * * *

There is one thing I like to forgot. Dan Markham lives 13 miles from us and was married this month. I don't think of anything more to write and will bid you good-night. This from your sister Lorraine Lyon."

From the above letters we are informed that, contrary to the statements in different Illinois histories, John Messenger did not go out to Kentucky with the Cadwells when they started in the fall of 1799, but followed either in the late fall of 1800 or the spring of 1801. From the birth records we find that the third child, Charles Holt, was born in Jericho, Vermont, on Oct. 30, 1800.

(These old letters have been stored away for over half a century and were not known to be in existence.)

See "History of St. Clair County, Illinois."

Ridge Prairie was settled in 1802. Prominent among the settlers was John Messenger. He had charge of the first Post Office in St. Clair County outside of Cahokia, and he surveyed land in and near St. Clair County.

He helped establish the boundary line between Illinois and Wisconsin. Although he was not fond of politics he represented St. Clair County in the legislature of Indiana Territory in 1808. He was a member of the convention which met in Kaskaskia in 1818 and formulated the first constitution of the state of Illinois, and was a member and speaker of the house of the first Illinois General Assembly in 1818."

JOHN MESSENGER

(See the "Pioneer History of Illinois," by John Reynolds, page 276.)

"John Messenger and Dr. Cadwell remained in Kentucky only a few years. They removed with their families to Illinois. It is presumed that slavery was the cause of their departure.

Messenger and Dr. Cadwell left Eddyville in the year 1802 and landed from a boat in the American bottom not far above old Fort Chartres. They remained in the bottom for some time, and Dr. Cadwell moved and settled on the Illinois bank of the Mississippi, opposite the Gaborit Island and above St. Louis. He was quite a respectable citizen, practiced his profession, and served the people in various public offices. He was Justice of the Peace and County Court Judge for many years in both St. Clair County and in Madison also, after its formation.

John Messenger moved to New Design from the American bottom and in 1804 purchased a mill and premises on Rock House Creek, east of New Design. He repaired the mill, and resided there for some years, and then moved to Clinton Hill, his late residence, a few miles north-east of Belleville.

By the force of his genius and energies John Messenger became an excellent English scholar, and was always pleased to have an opportunity to instruct any of his neighbors or friends that would call on him for that object. He taught the science of Surveying to a great many young men, and has also taught many young people, males and females, the common rudiments of education, even after they were married.

John Messenger was not large in person, but compactly built—hardy and very energetic. With the talents he possessed and his activity he was extremely useful, not only in teaching the art of surveying to others but in the practical operations of surveying himself.

He was the first person, or amongst the first surveyors, that in the year 1806 surveyed the United States lands in townships in this section of the State. In Town Six, South Range Seven west, and in that region of country, the public domain was surveyed by Messenger in the above year. I think he was a sub-contractor under William Rector. He surveyed much of the public domain in St. Clair and Randolph Counties.

He was not only an excellent mathematician, but he wrote and published a book entitled "A Manuel or Handbook Intended for Convenience in Practical Surveying". This work was printed by William Orr, Esq., in St. Louis, in the year 1821, and contains the whole science of practical surveying, together with the necessary tables to enable the practitioner to calculate the area of land without any difficulty whatever. This

book shows deep research by the author and establishes the fact that he was a profound mathematician.

He was Professor of Mathematics in the Seminary of Rock Spring, St. Clair County, for some time and performed the duties of this responsible station to the entire satisfaction of the public.

In 1815 he was appointed Deputy Surveyor under the Surveyor General, Edward Tiffin, of the State of Ohio, and was authorized to survey the military tract in the forks of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. He surveyed much of this tract which was approved by the Surveyor General. He was appointed, with a gentleman of Hillsborough, Ill., to survey, on the part of the State of Illinois, the northern limits of the State in latitude forty-two and one-half degrees north. The Hon. Lucius Lyon of Michigan was the Commissioner on the part of the United States to assist the survey.

Copied from "History of Illinois and Her People," by Prof. George W. Smith, Head Department of History State Teachers' College, Carbondale, Ill., Vol. 1, page 372.

"John Messenger was probably the most noted teacher in Illinois in the first and second decade of the 19th Century. He was born in Massachusetts in 1771 and had the advantage of good schools and the use of a good library. He came to Illinois in 1802 and seems to have settled in the American Bottom. He afterwards (1804) moved to New Design, where he ran a mill, and afterwards moved to Clinton Hill, a few miles north-east of Belleville.

"It is difficult to measure the value of the very crude agencies of a common school education which flourished in Illinois from 1783 to 1818. The fact that there were those that could and would impart instruction to illiterate men of the time in some measure interprets to us the spirit of the

pioneer times. There was that spirit of helpfulness in social life as we have seen in the physical relations. And the fact that men and women would pay out money to these teachers proves their thirst for knowledge. There were better days ahead for these people and the foundation of those better days was being laid in this simple method of caring for the education of the common people in those pioneer days."

(See "History of Illinois and Her People," by Prof. George W. Smith, Vol. 3, page 375.)

"There were no educational activities in Illinois during the period of British rule—1765-1778.

But among the soldiers who accompanied George Rogers Clark on his campaign into Illinois, there were men of some education, and it was from this source that the first American schools sprang into Illinois. Many of the soldiers with Clark were men of families. When the war was over, and even before these men moved from their homes in Kentucky, Virginia, or the Carolinas to the land which they had helped to conquer, where they planted new homes and began life anew. The return of the men who marched with Clark to the Illinois country at the close of the Revolutionary War brought others who had served on the east side of the Alleghanies.

There was thus started a stream of immigrants into the south end of Illinois that soon filled it up with real pioneers. Many of these early pioneers were school-teachers, at least they became teachers upon arriving in Illinois. Among these early teachers were John Seeley, who taught at New Design; Francis Clark, an Irishman by the name of Halfpenny, John Doyle, Mr. Davis, an old sailor; John Bradbury, who taught near Edwardsville; Mr. Atwater, a New Englander, and John Messinger, a noted pioneer of St. Clair County, who taught school at Shiloh, a settlement five miles north-

east of Belleville. There was a school house built at Shiloh as early as 1811. There may have been some earlier.

These schools we have spoken of were known as subscription schools. The teachers charged a small fee for each pupil per month or per quarter. In addition it was generally planned that the teacher should board with the families whose pupils attended his school. In these schools there was little beyond reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling."

From the foregoing records, copied from published histories, we learn that John Messenger settled with his family at "Clinton Hill", St. Clair County, Illinois, two and one-half miles northeast of Belleville, in the autumn of 1807.

There were five children now—one (Delinda) having died at Eddyville at the age of three months. The children were Amanda, aged ten; Benjamin Franklin, aged eight, and Charles Holt, aged seven (all born in Jericho, Vermont); Elon Lee, aged three, and John Milton, aged three months (the two latter born at New Design, Ill.).

Can the reader visualize this family on their third pioneer journey to found a new home? The covered wagons containing the furniture and household goods, the oxen teams and live stock moving slowly over the almost impassable roads, through the trackless forests, fording the streams, for there were no bridges.

Frank and Charles must have had great fun helping to guide the stock and keep them in sight of the wagons. When the little boys became tired they could clamber into a wagon and go to sleep. Amanda, always prim and serious-minded, had much of the care of her four young brothers. Her mother, during the journey, rode in a vehicle of lighter weight, which was more comfortable for her and her two babies, and contained the clothing and bedding.

The distance from New Design to "Clinton Hill" is little

more than fifty miles, but in those days of slow travel it must have taken several weeks before they were finally located. It was necessary for the early pioneers to settle near a good spring in order to have plenty of water, and there were many wonderful springs at "Clinton Hill," some of them still running. The soil was well adapted to growing crops and fruit. John Messenger cleared the land and built his comfortable log house. There was a rude stairway ascending from the outside, and in the upper room he had his work-shop. Here, when not occupied with the labor of the farm, he plied his different trades and talents, fashioning shoes for his large family, and much of the furniture used in the home was the result of his handiwork. But his great joy was assembling clocks, and compasses, some of which are still in existence.

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We have read that John Messenger was a very noted surveyor, and he was constantly called upon to survey land in the surrounding country. Sometimes he was obliged to be away for several weeks at this work and he had a surveyor's tent and all suitable equipment for this activity. There were cooking utensils and food containers and complete camping outfit. As his sons grew older they were allowed to accompany their father on these trips, to assist with the teams and incidental work about the camp. Often a youth from a neighboring family asked permission to go, and thus the practical lessons of mathematics and surveying were instilled in their young minds.

During these years Mrs. Messenger was occupied with a hundred household duties: Soap-making, cooking, spinning, knitting, sewing (there were no sewing-machines), and all the clothing for the family was made by hand. The daughter, Amanda, was a most willing and capable assistant to her mother and learned all the arts in home-making; needle-

CHAPTER

work, canning, preserving, and she understood and cared for the garden and fruit. John Messenger had a wonderful orchard, which was his great pride. He kept a record of the different rows of trees and of the different varieties of fruit. This little note-book containing this record in his handwriting is in the possession of this historian.

Three more children came—Minerva, born 1810; Matthew Lyon, born 1814, and Pamela Anne, born 1816, so we see this was a happy, industrious family, with eight children growing to healthy manhood and woman-hood.

(Letter from Matthew Lyon to John Messenger. Original in possession of Mrs. Harrington.)

"From M. Lyon

Mr. John Messenger
Near Cahokia,
Indiana Territory

Washington May 13th. 1808

Dear Sir,

My wife, Aurelia and the little girl arrived here last week from Vermont. All your people well and complaining of not hearing from you. Well, we set out next week for home—

The Post Office you recommend is agreed to and you are to be Post Master, the papers have gone on probably. Your paints and brushes I have got and will take them on. I carry out much goods again.

I have done everything for Mr. Biggs in my power, and so has my friends but the majority of the Land Committee to whom the petition was referred were determined to report against him. So my friend who was Chairman of the Committee contrived to pass it by as it would be taken up again next year to greater advantage if it were reported against this year. I will try it again next year and so just a claim I will not fail to support.

When I am too old as to be good for nothing else I will come and see you.

Your Petition for the dividing the Territory had more attention paid to it this year than heretofore. Had the petition arrived earlier and the Embargo had not impoverished the Treasury we would have got it through this year.

The report which I enclose lies over, reinforce it by new petitions earlier. Parke is appointed judge. Every exertion ought to be made to get a new delegate who will be favorable to admission. That has great weight for the delegate will always be one of the Committee to whom the Petition is referred.

I drew the Report the agreeing to the first part ought to have ended with the division, we wanted but one of a majority of the Committee in favor of a division—the latter clause was altered against my will by a majority of one only. I was Chairman of the Committee.

I enclose a copy of my circular and I send you a pamphlet on the next Election.

My wife and the girls are this moment at Alexandria. They desired me to remember their love to you, Anne and the children.

I hope to see Cadwell and his wife this summer.

Yours affectionately,

M. Lyon."

Neither John Messenger nor his wife, nor any of their children, ever returned to Eddyville, Ky., for a visit, nor to Vermont to see any of their many near and dear relatives there. Travel was very slow, inconvenient and expensive in those days. But several nephews, one a son of John Messenger's sister Phoebe (who married Reuben Lee) came out from Vermont and made extended visits, from time to time, in Illinois. And letters were exchanged at irregular intervals. Miss Amanda Glenn of Belleville still has some of these old letters in her possession.

Imagine, then, the astonishment and pleasure of the entire family one morning in the spring of 1827, when about eleven o'clock as Pamela Anne, now aged eleven, was playing in the front yard a strange vehicle stopped at the gate. A tall man with a friendly countenance was driving a pair of tired horses, and a smiling young woman of twenty-two sat beside him—with two small children. These proved to be none other than Dr. John Roe, of Eddyville, Ky., and his wife Elizabeth Lyon, a half sister of Mrs. Messenger.

(Extract from "Recollections of Frontier Life," by Elizabeth A. Roe.)

"Perhaps the reader will remember that I was the daughter of Col. Matthew and Beulah Lyon. I was born on the 11th of June, 1805, in the beautiful village of Eddyville, situated on the Cumberland River, Livingston County (afterward Colwell) but now known as Lyon County, Kentucky. * * * *

"During the summer of 1820 I became acquainted with Dr. John Roe, who was born in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1800. * * * * We were united in marriage on the 11th day of November, 1821. * * * * We remained in Kentucky for a number of years during which time my father died. After his death my mother and youngest brother came to live with

us. But Sept. 22, 1823, my brother passed away and the following spring, Feb. 7, 1824, I lost my sainted mother.

"Dr. Roe and I were devoted Methodists and we were very much opposed to Slavery so we determined to depart for a country where the latter was not tolerated and where we could enjoy our religion without persecution. * * * * We made our arrangements and started for Illinois almost without money or scrip, scarcely knowing whither we were going. We felt a deep sorrow at parting with our many dear friends; they expressed the warmest wishes for our welfare. Well do I remember the feelings manifested when we parted; there were a great many present, some wept, many upbraided us for leaving the home where I was born and raised, to go to a new country that we never saw; others said we would not live out half our days in such a sickly country as Illinois; not a few prophesied that we would be back to our old home in less than a year."

"But we were satisfied that it was our duty and for our best interests to go to Illinois, and started on the 18th day of February, 1827. My husband drove a two-horse wagon, while I drove a one-horse buggy with a babe in my arms and another dear little boy two years old at my feet. The Lord had blessed us with two fine, healthy boys to bring with us to Illinois. We met with some trials on the way but nothing more than was reasonable to expect while traveling in such a new country.

* * * *

We got along very well until we got within fifty miles of Edwardsville, when we had to take the prairie. The frost was just coming out of the ground, and such splashing and miring as we had in the black mud of the "Prairie State", none know but those who have been through a like experience in early times. The last day we traveled my husband had to get a team of oxen to draw us out of the mud three times in travel-

ing eight miles. We concluded that it was best to stop and wait until the roads dried up. We succeeded in getting a small log house near the main road. The gentleman and lady who owned the house we were occupying, called to enquire if there was anything they could do for us. The news had spread rapidly that there was a family who had just arrived from Kentucky, and they hastened to learn something, if possible, of their old Kentucky home and friends. Some of them we had known in our southern home, others we had not, but we received a kind welcome from all.

In our conversation with our host and hostess we learned that they were acquainted with Mr. John Messenger, who was the husband of my half-sister (whom I had never seen) and that they lived near Belleville, the County seat of St. Clair County, and that we were not more than forty-five miles from their home, and they thought they could direct us to a prairie road that we could travel with our buggy.

The thought of seeing a sister whom I had never had the pleasure to know was very delightful to me. We were to leave the double wagon until the roads dried up a little, and then come and get it and make the journey to Morgan County, where I had another half-sister, Pamela whom I had never seen. They lived seven miles from Jacksonville.

We were fortunate in being entertained one night in a most hospitable Methodist home—where family prayers were conducted—and the next day at eleven o'clock we arrived safely at my brother-in-law's, Mr. John Messenger, to the great joy and surprise of my sister and family. We had a pleasant visit; found sister a warm-hearted Baptist. None of the other members of the family were religiously inclined, but possessed of merit, and were industrious and intelligent. We spent a number of days with them, attended Methodist meeting with them, and a number of them called at my sister's and urged

us to stop with them. Oh! what a warm-hearted brotherly love and they made us welcome to all their hospitalities, their sympathy and their prayers.

But we thought we must see Morgan County before we settled down. We lost one of our horses while there. One of my nieces offered her horse and my nephew, Charley, accompanied us—we prosecuted our journey and arrived safely at my sister's, Mrs. Cadwell. She was the widow of Dr. Cadwell, one of the first physicians that settled in that country. He died the summer before we arrived with a disease that prevailed there, which was very much like cholera. More than once he was elected to the Legislature, and gave the casting vote that settled the slavery question in Illinois. Their eldest daughter married Charles Harril, the second daughter married William King."

(See John Reynold's "Pioneer History of Illinois," page 270.)

"John Messenger was an efficient and scientific astronomer and mathematician in calculating the latitude, and surveying the line dividing the State of Illinois from Wisconsin.

He and Philip Creamer, a celebrated artisan, made surveyor's compasses, that were well calculated and as well finished in workmanship as any made in the United States.

Messenger was never ambitious for public office, yet the public called him and he served them, both in the General Assemblies of the Indiana Territory and the State of Illinois. He was elected in 1808 from the County of St. Clair to the Legislature of Indiana Territory, and did much toward obtaining a division of the Territory, which took place the next year.

He was elected from St. Clair County, a member of the convention that met at Kaskaskia, and formed the State Constitution in 1818. He made a cautious and prudent member, always wise without rashness.

In the first General Assembly of the State of Illinois at its organization in 1818, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was a member elect from St. Clair County; and made an upright and impartial speaker. This was an important Legislature and much business was done during the session.

He gave his children a common good education and taught almost all of them the art of Surveying. He never acquired any great amount of wealth although he had great opportunities to acquire property. He had no talent for speculation—was rigidly and scrupulously honest, and possessed an ambition to appear plain and unassuming. He seemed to be proud of his want of pride. His morals and orderly bearing were above reproach, and such as even a clergyman might be proud of. His mind was strong and mathematical, and all its vari-

ous movements seemed to be in search of some abstruse problem in that science that delighted him so much.

"John Messenger died on his plantation in the year 1846, (Error. He died at the home of his son, Elon Messenger), aged seventy-five years. At his death he had no enemies, but truly all friends that mourned his decease. He seemed resigned to leave this 'vale of tears' with the hopes of being with his God to enjoy a happy immortality."

(See John Reynold's "Pioneer History of Illinois," page 273.)

"The late John Messenger, who was a philanthropist as well as mathematician, tho never a member of any church, obtained subscribers for the quarto family Bible, published by Matthew Carey of Philadelphia in 1814, and circulated copies in many families in St. Clair County.

Mr. Messenger taught many young men the theory and practice of Surveying and he frequently taught an evening school for young and old, and it is no disappointment to some gentlemen who have been since distinguished in the the State and at the Bar, and in the Pulpit, to have it known that they received the groundwork of their education after they had families, from Mr. Messenger."

(John Messenger and his wife, Anne Lyon, are buried in the old Messenger Cemetery on the Collinsville Road, two and one-half miles northeast of Belleville, Illinois, which adjoined his original farm and which is now owned by his great grandson, George Hoffmann, of St. Louis, Mo.)

On the 12th day of December, 1820, John Messenger and his wife, Anne Messenger, executed and delivered their warranty deed to this ground, to be used for a Cemetery. A Baptist Church was erected on the site which was a place of worship for some fifty years, when the old "Meeting-house"

was abandoned. It stood for a number of years, crumbling and deserted, and about 1875 the old ruins were removed.

In September, 1926, a bill in chancery was presented in the Circuit Court of St. Clair County, Illinois, asking that the court appoint trustees to hold title to said burying ground. A decree was rendered appointing the trustees, and the title is now in the trustees, who can make conveyance to the State according to the terms of the decree.

A petition was presented to the Illinois State Legislature in 1932 asking the State to take over the cemetery as a Memorial Park, but because of the volume of other business, a decision was not made. The petition will be again presented to the Legislature in January, 1935, with the hope that the bill will go through.

JOHN MESSINGER'S WILL

(Copied from the records of the probate clerk in
Belleville, Ill.)

"In the name of God, Amen!

I, John Messinger, of St. Clair County, State of Illinois, being weak in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament:

First, It is my Will that my funeral expenses and all my just debts be fully paid, as I do not know of owing any debts other than the public taxes at this time, and believing that one of my executors hereinafter named or appointed will have ample means in his possession to meet the first item above, therefore,

Secondly, It is my Will that there should not be any public sale of any property, personal or real, that I may be possessed of at the time of my decease, and

Thirdly, Having met the demands of a mortgage deed for thirty acres of land situate on the Eastern end of Survey No. 371 of Claim No. 577 signed by Julius Kiefhaber and wife, as will fully appear by reference to the said deed, and the endorsement on the back thereof, it is my Will that the record thereof should be cancelled by my Executors, if not done by myself before my decease, and that eleven acres of said thirty acres should be conveyed in fee simple to Ida Amelia Kiefhaber, (daughter of my daughter, Minerva Olivia) if she should live past minority, said eleven acres being about the amount of the money advanced out of my own funds to meet the sum due to Jacob Badgley, the mortgagee, at the purchase cost per acre, and

Fourthly, It is my Will that the following described piece or parcel of Land should be vested in fee simple to Daniel I. M. Phillips if he should live past minority, or to his mother if she survive him. The description of said piece as follows:

Beginning at the South West corner of a piece of land formerly conveyed by me to a Baptist Church, on which there is now a Cemetery, Thence North to another corner of the same,

Thence East to another corner of the same, Also thence North to the stone quarry rivulet, Thence along the same up stream to the present public road, Thence North to G. P. Lienisch's line, Thence West to a line of Abraham Badgeley's land, Thence along the same Southward to a line of my daughter Amanda's Land, thence with the several lines thereof East, South East, South to a point due West of the place of beginning. Thence to the same including an area not yet ascertained, be the same more or less.

The names of my surviving children are as follows: Amanda B. Franklin, Charles Holt, Elon Lee, Minerva Olivia, Matthew Lyon and Pamela Anne, to each of whom (previous to this date) I have made such a dividend by deed of conveyances, and as I considered a reasonable and equitable dividend during my life time. Therefore,

Fifthly, It is my Will that all of the property in my right at the time of my decease (except such as is herein enumerated and marked in the accompanying schedule) be delivered to the care and keeping of my son Elon Lee Messenger, as guardian of the same, to be by him divided in an equitable manner (from time to time) among the several families of grandchildren that are now born and survive their minority, and having prepared triplicate schedules of the principal part of my remaining property, bearing date herewith, one copy to be delivered to each of my Executors herein appointed (if any survive) and one copy to be filed in the office of the Recorder of Wills, on which skedules several items are marked by me, to those grandchildren to whom I want them delivered by the above named Guardian, at such periods of time, as they may have ariven to a proper age to take care of the same, and it is my Will and Wish that the Book Case, Books and papers therein contained should remain stationary in possession of my Guardian (or his assigns) as a Library for each and every one of my children and grandchildren that may want to call at the deposit and examine them, unless they are purchased at or near their marked value and the money deposited with my guardian for further dividend, and having full confidence in the rectitude of my Son Elon Lee Messinger as Guardian and protector of the property made over into his care and

keeping under the inspection of his assistant Executor (if he survives) I am willing to trust to his judgment in the dividend of all articles not marked by me on the Skedule and *Lastly*, I hereby constitute and appoint my son Elon Lee Messinger and William McClintock to be the Executors of this my last Will and Testament revoking and annulling all former Wills by me made, and ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my seal
(Seal) John Messinger

the seventeenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand and Eight Hundred and Forty Six.

Signed, sealed and published and declared by the above named John Messinger to be his last Will and Testament in presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses in presence of the testator.

Abraham Badgeley

John Pate XX (his mark)

BELLEVILLE

(Copied from "History of Illinois and Her People," by Prof. George W. Smith, Vol. 1, Page 420)

"The Belleville site was selected on March 10, 1814. The County seat had been at Cahokia since 1790, but this village was largely French and the Americans were anxious to be rid of the unprogressive ways of the early settlers, and so in 1813 they secured an order from the Territorial Legislature to move the County seat to a place to be selected by James Lemen, Dr. Caldwell Cairns, John Hays, Isaac Enochs, William Scott, Nathan Chambers and Jacob Short—all Americans.

They selected a beautiful spot on high ground on the farm of George Blair, thirteen miles southeast of St. Louis. One acre was given by Mr. Blair for a Public Square. He also gave every fifth lot out of the twenty-five acres surrounding the Square for the purpose of erecting the public buildings.

The town was platted early in 1815. The place grew rapidly. By 1835 it had a population of nearly 1000. It was a manufacturing town from the beginning. A very early map shows it on the road from Shawneetown, through Equality, Frankfort (now West Frankfort), Nashville, Belleville to St. Louis.

Belleville became the center of a dozen communities before Illinois was admitted into the Union."

Derivation of the name "Illinois"

"Illinois" is derived from Illini, an Indian word signifying superior men. It has a French termination, and is a symbol of the manner in which the two races, the French and the Indians, were intermixed during the early history of the country.

See "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of St. Clair County," by Wilderman.

"The early mails came seldom and quite irregularly. Some were brought in by boats. All were distributed by mounted carriers to inland points. One of the sons of Shadrach Bond was, in August, 1814, carrying the mail from Cahokia to Clinton Hill, north-east of Belleville, and in the Derush Hollow, then so-called, near the Bottom. He and his horse were killed by lightning.

During the winter months the people of Belleville were often kept for days and weeks without the receipt of a mail package or letter. The postage then on a single letter was twenty-five cents, even for a short distance. The mail was carried first with one horse, then with two and eventually with a coach and four horses. Col. J. L. D. Morrison, when a boy, carried the mail to and from Kaskaskia and intermediate points, and Belleville. In this service "Don" rode a French pony and made his trips in a very prompt and efficient manner.

In 1814 the first store in Belleville was opened by Joseph Kerr, who got his goods from his brother, Matthew Kerr, in St. Louis. Other early merchants were Messrs. Lindell, Ringgold, Wilkinson, Pennsoneau. In 1815 Reuben Anderson came from Cahokia to Belleville and opened a hotel on Illinois street, and later served as constable and deputy sheriff. With the County seat there came to Belleville from Cahokia John Hay—son of Major Hay, the English Governor of Upper Canada. William Mears and Alphonso Stuart, lawyers, came in 1816.

Other conspicuous citizens of early times were James Tanneyhill, a wagon-maker, who came from South Carolina in 1817, and Daniel Murray, a Baltimore man of excellent standing.

Among the southern families were the Mitchells, West, Dennis, Gay, Cohen, Greaves, Glasgow and Heath. These families brought with them their slaves, which were a bone of

contention for five years and were finally freed. The Rapiers were another prominent family.

"About the year 1829 the Germans began to pour into Belleville and vicinity. At this time property was sold at a very low price which the thrifty Germans realized and appreciated. They bought, in most instances for cash, many of the finest locations in town and surrounding country."

Young, unmarried men came over from Germany. Many of good family but slender means, having heard from relatives or friends of the advantages of this new settlement, decided to cast their fortunes here.

Two of these young Germans married daughters of John Messenger. Minerva Messenger Leach, a young widow of thirty, married Julius Kiefhaber. He was a son of a banker from Frankfort. A few months after his marriage he left on a trip to New Orleans and was never heard of again. It was supposed that he died with the cholera which was raging through the country at the time.

Minerva's younger sister, Pamela Anne, was married about the same time (1840) to George P. Lienisch of Hanover, Germany.

It is interesting to know that their respective daughters were married to young Germans. Minerva's daughter was married to Hubert Hartmann of Hanover, Germany, and Pamela Anne's daughter was married to Charles Hoffmann. These were all honored names in Germany.

Thus were members of the Messenger family—Americans for 200 years, first united with German blood.

Life of the Pioneers

"Most of the early American settlers in St. Clair County were from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee; some came from Pennsylvania and Maryland, and a few from New England.

Owing to their isolation, they had to make their own implements, tan their leather, weave their own cloth, hunt game for food, and sometimes fight for their lives. As most of them were poor they lived very simply; but they took pride in their homes and in their work, and lived on an equal social footing. Their houses were built practically all alike, as a rule, and were little more than a mere protection against the weather. The people had plenty to wear and plenty to eat; but for them luxuries were not to be thought of.

Their food consisted chiefly of the flesh of the deer, bear, wild duck, turkey, quail and squirrel, and of corn and wheat raised by themselves. Plenty of nourishing food and out-door life made them physically vigorous, healthy minded, and their simple manner of life made them an independent, sociable and happy people.

Each pioneer built his own cabin, which was of logs, and from fourteen to sixteen feet square. When a man was ready to build, his neighbors would come together, invited or uninvited, and help him. First they felled the trees and divided them in logs of proper length. Then they began the work of construction.

The rude furniture and household implements of the pioneers were products of their own ingenuity. An ax and an auger were about their only tools.

The dress of the settlers was correspondingly simple. The men generally wore home-made shirts of flax or cotton; a few wore calico and checked shirts. They wore pantaloons of deer-skin and linsey.

The women wore neat, fine linsey dresses made at home and

colored to suit the fancy with home-made dyes. The women used about eight yards in a dress. They also wore neckerchiefs and many ribbons and bows. About 1820 the style of dress began to show marked change. Factory goods, coming in from the East, gradually relegated the spinning wheel and looms to the realm of the unused. Men began to wear "store-cloth" clothes, and henceforth had them fashioned with some regard to prevailing modes.

The pioneers were always very friendly and sociable and ready to welcome a newcomer. When a log cabin was to be "raised" the neighbors would come together to work, and incidentally, to have a frolic in true primitive style. Log-rollings, corn-huskings, quilting-bees, and the like called together the pioneers, men and women, for many miles around. Provision for eating and drinking was liberally made. After feasting the young people would turn their attention to dancing. The Virginia reel was popular. In the morning all went home on foot or on horse-back.

As religious meetings were infrequent and irregular, the older Americans would read their Bibles at home.

When wheat was to be harvested the neighbors assembled together and organized themselves into a kind of band of working frolickers, and the job was done. No one heard of pay for work in harvest, in old times. And if a neighbor got behind with his work, from sickness or otherwise, his friends did it for him without pay or reward."

See "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois" (Bateman), Vol. 1.

"The first State Capital of Illinois was Kaskaskia, where the first Territorial Legislature convened Nov. 25, 1812. At that time there were but five counties in the State, St. Clair and Randolph being the most important, and Kaskaskia being the county-seat of the latter.

Illinois was admitted into the Union as a state in 1818, and the first constitution provided that the seat of government

should remain at Kaskaskia until removed by legislative enactment.

That instrument, however, made it obligatory upon the Legislature at its first session to petition Congress for a grant of not more than four sections of land on which should be erected a town, which should remain the seat of government for twenty years.

The petition was duly presented and granted; and in accordance with the power granted by the Constitution, a Board of five Commissioners selected the site of the present city of Vandalia, then a point in the wilderness twenty miles north of any settlement.

But so great was the faith of speculators in the future of the proposed city that town lots were soon selling at one hundred to seven hundred and eighty dollars each.

The Commissioners, in obedience to law, erected a plain two-story frame building—scarcely more than a commodious shanty—to which the State offices were removed in December, 1820. The entire archives of the State were removed to the new capital, being transported in one small wagon at a cost of twenty-five dollars, under the supervision of the late Sidney Breese, who afterward became United States Senator and Justice of the Supreme Court. This building was burned December 9, 1823, and a brick structure erected in its place.

In 1837 the seat of government was removed to Springfield. Abraham Lincoln, who was a member of the Legislature from Sangamon County at the time, was an influential factor in securing the removal of the capital to Springfield."

Note—At the time that town lots in Vandalia were selling at such encouraging prices, John Messenger bought several hundred acres of land in the surrounding country. He supposed, no doubt, that as the years passed the land would increase in value because of the proximity of the State Capital. Thus it is that a number of his descendants are still living in the vicinity of Patoka, Ill., some ten miles from Vandalia.

As we have previously read from John Reynold's "Pioneer History of Illinois," John Messenger at one time was engaged in obtaining subscribers for the quarto family Bible.

According to his accustomed systematic habits he presented one of these Bibles to each of his grown children, and inscribed in each the family record of births and deaths, in his precise, upright script.

There is at least one of these Bibles in excellent condition at the present time. It was the property of his grand-daughter, Gertrude Lienisch, who died in 1931 at the age of eighty-seven.

"Cousin Gertrude" was the daughter of John Messenger's youngest child, Pamela Anne. She never married but lived at the old home near O'Fallon, Ill., until her death. She was a dear friend and favorite of this historian. She loved my mother and never failed to write a birthday letter or send a Christmas greeting. How many, many delightful visits we have had with her. She loved to talk of her grand-father, to show us the pieces of furniture that were his craftsmanship, and to tell how she learned her letters from the mail boxes John Messenger had fashioned and labeled on the wall of his home when he kept the first post office near Belleville. With what pride and pleasure did she bring forth the prized Bible, so wonderfully kept, and she allowed me to copy the records just as her grand-father had written them.

I give them here showing his exactness to detail:

"John Messinger was born January 4th, 1771. His wife, Anne Lyon, was born January 14, 1774.

John Messinger was married at the age of 25 years, 8 months and 25 days to Anne Lyon, whose age at the time was 22 years 8 months and 15 days, by the Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, pastor of the Congregational Church in Jerico, Vermont, Sept. 29, 1796.

Births: Amanda Messinger was born on Tuesday, August 29, 1797; Benjamin Franklin Messinger was born on Sunday, Jan. 20, 1799; Charles Holt Messinger was born on Thursday, Oct. 30, 1800; Delinda Messinger was born on Friday, July 23, 1802; Elon Lee Messinger was born on Monday, April 23, 1804; John Milton Messinger was born on Tuesday, April 7, 1807; Minerva Olivia Messinger was born on Friday, Sept. 21, 1810; Matthew Lyon Messinger was born on Saturday, Feb. 26, 1814; Pamela Anne Messenger was born on Wednesday, May 29, 1816.

Minerva Augusta Lienisch was born on Sunday, July 11, 1841; Charles Lienisch was born on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1842; Anne Gertrude Lienisch was born on Saturday, March 22, 1844; Rebecca Leonora Lienisch was born on Monday, Jan. 19, 1846.

Deaths: Delinda Messinger died Oct. 31, 1802, aged 3 months and 8 days; John Milton Messinger died Nov. 22, 1838, aged 31 years, 7 months and 16 days; Anne Lyon Messinger died Oct. 16, 1842, aged 68 years and 9 months."

(The above records are a faithful copy of John Messinger's thoughtfulness. Since he died Sept. 16, 1846, aged 75 years, 8 months and 12 days, we see that he recorded the birth of Rebecca Leonora Leinisch just eight months before his death, precise and systematic to the end.)

Record and the Births and Deaths of the Children of
John and Anne Messenger

Amanda Messenger—Born Aug. 29, 1797, Jericho, Vermont; died Sept. 27, 1865; buried in Messenger Cemetery near Belleville, Ill.

Benjamin Franklin Messenger—Born Jan. 20, 1799, Jericho, Vermont; died Dec. 28, 1865; buried at Keokuk, Iowa.

Charles Holt Messenger—Born Oct. 30, 1800, Jericho, Vermont; died Sept. 2, 1875; buried in Shiloh Cemetery, Santa Rosa, California.

Delinda Messenger—Born July 23, 1802, Eddyville, Ky.; died Oct. 31, 1802; buried in Eddyville, Ky.

Elon Lee Messenger—Born April 23, 1804, New Design, Ill.; died April 13, 1852; buried at Shiloh Cemetery, St. Clair Co., Ill.

John Milton Messenger—Born April 7, 1807, New Design, Ill.; died Nov. 22, 1838. (John Milton Messenger married Rebecca Randalman, no children. At the time of his death he was County surveyor for St. Clair Co. His widow married Daniel Heely.)

Minerva Olivia Messenger—Born Sept. 21, 1810, "Clinton Hill," near Belleville; died March 16, 1880; buried at Green Mount Cemetery, Belleville.

Matthew Lyon Messenger—Born Feb. 26, 1814, "Clinton Hill;" died Oct. 7, 1865; buried in Messenger Cemetery.

Pamelia Anne Messenger—Born May 29, 1816, "Clinton Hill;" died Dec. 1, 1852; buried in Messenger Cemetery.

Descendants of the Children of John and Anne Messenger
to the Fifth and Sixth Generation

(Amanda Messenger Branch)

Amanda Messenger, born Aug. 29, 1797; died Sept. 27, 1865. Married Daniel Phillips. Children—Daniel, born June 1, 1833; died May 30, 1897. Hannah, born Aug. 10, 1836, died Feb. 27, 1907. Tamesia, born Jan. 26, 1839; died Dec. 3, 1919.

Daniel Phillips married Sarah Sisson. Sarah Sisson, born Feb. 17, 1848; died May 21, 1906. Children—Annie May, born May 1, 1869; died March 22, 1870. Lulu, born 1871. Arthur, born Oct. 5, 1873; died Aug. 27, 1875. Stella, born Dec. 15, 1875; died Oct. 16, 1876. Tamesia Maud, born Nov. 19, 1877; died Dec. 17, 1882; Bessie, born 1881. Cecil and Clyde (twins), born Feb. 11, 1885; died March 6, 1888. Daniel Elbert, born Aug. 21, 1893.

Lulu Phillips never married.

Bessie Phillips married Obie Ray White, Dec. 12, 1926. Resides in Monterey Park, California.

Daniel Elbert Phillips married Mildred Winans, Oct. 19, 1915. Mildred Winans, born Feb. 26, 1893. Children—Marjorie Jean, born Sept. 1, 1916. Robert Francis, born April 10, 1918. Daniel Elbert Phillips is a Professor in the public schools of Los Angeles, California.

Daniel Phillips, son of Amanda Messenger Phillips, born June 1, 1833, and died May 30, 1897, inherited the farm where he was born. (See John Messenger's will.)

This farm was located across the road from the Messenger burying ground that John Messenger had, years before, deeded for a Baptist Church and family Cemetery.

"Cousin Dan" was a most lovable character. Honest, industrious, a true Christian, a kindly neighbor and a loyal friend.

"Cousin Sarah" was famed for her culinary arts, and their home was indeed a joy to visit. The house was built on the side of a high hill and a living spring bubbled incessantly. Beehives were in the orchard, and James Whitcomb Riley could have had his home in mind when he wrote "Out to Old Aunt Mary's."

Daniel Phillips served in the Civil War—Co. I—117 Ill., in the same regiment with Jasper Messenger and Thomas Whiteside. He lost an eye while in the army, and when he died twelve of his comrades—in their blue uniforms—took turns in tenderly bearing the flag-draped casket out of the home, down the lane, across the road to the grave in the Messenger Cemetery, where his mother and grand-parents and several of his children, who died in infancy, were buried.

After the death of his wife in 1906, the three surviving children removed to Los Angeles, California, the home of their Aunt Tamesia, and they are still residing in that state.

Descendants of the Children of John and Anne Messenger
to the Fifth and Sixth Generation

(Amanda Messenger Phillips Branch)
(Hannah Phillips)

Hannah Phillips, born Aug. 10, 1836; died Feb. 27, 1907; married Thomas Glenn. Thomas Glenn, born Nov. 24, 1832; died Oct. 7, 1898. Children—George, born Feb. 10, 1860; died Nov. 8, 1931. Daniel, born Dec. 3, 1862; died July 24, 1923. Will, born Aug. 28, 1864. Etta, born Dec. 16, 1867; died Jan. 5, 1900. Amanda, born Oct. 29, 1872. John, born July 18, 1876.

George Glenn married Junie Stites June 17, 1891. Junie Stites, born July 4, 1870. Children Daisy, born Feb. 24, 1894; married Herbert Walrath June, 1913. Violet, born March 5, 1901; married Chauncey Rockwell.

Daniel Glenn married Ollie Rutherford June 17, 1890. Children—Raymond, born Oct. 18, 1891; Jessie, born Dec. 8, 1892; Earl, born Nov. 24, 1895, died in early manhood; Lloyd, born Aug. 19, 1897; Martha, born Jan. 9, 1901; Virginia, born Dec. 27, 1907.

Descendants of the Children of John and Anne Messenger
to the Fifth and Sixth Generation

(Amanda Messenger Phillips Branch)

(Hannah Phillips Glenn)

Will Glenn married Grace Jones, Aug. 28, 1895. Grace Jones, born April 7, 1874. Children—Leroy, born Oct. 20, 1896; Halycon, born Aug. 9, 1900; Carrie, born March 27, 1904; Constance, born Dec. 9, 1907.

Carrie Glenn married Jessie Agles, May 1, 1924. Children—William and Wilmer (twins), born Jan. 26, 1925; Maurice, born July 30, 1926.

Constance Glenn married Elmer E. Jenne, Aug. 9, 1934.

Etta Glenn married Thomas A. Bussong, Dec. 15, 1898. Children—Etta, born Dec. 31, 1899, married Ralph Stites June 23, 1923. Ralph Stites born Jan. 19, 1897.

Amanda Glenn never married.

(For records of John Glenn see records of Matthew Messenger Branch.)

(John Glenn married second cousin, Edith Campbell.)

Tamesia Phillips, youngest child of Amanda Messenger, never married. Buried in Los Angeles, Cal.

Descendants of the Children of John and Anne Messenger
to the Fifth and Sixth Generation

(Benjamin Franklin [Frank] Messenger Branch

Died Dec. 28, 1865)

Benjamin Franklin was the eldest son of John and Anne Messenger, born in Jericho, Vermont, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1799.

He was married twice, his first wife being Lucinda Little, who was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Jackson) Little. She was born Nov. 25, 1804, and died Sept. 20, 1844. Buried in Caseyville Township, St. Clair County, Illinois.

Benjamin Franklin Messenger's second wife was Margaret Yoman, whom he married Feb. 16, 1845, in St. Clair County, Illinois. A few years later he removed to the state of Iowa and settled near Keokuk, where he is buried. Died Dec. 28, 1865.

Children of Benjamin Franklin Messenger and Lucinda Little—John, born May 20, 1824; died July 19, 1825. Andrew, born Feb. 28, 1829; died Nov. 19, 1844. Elizabeth Ann, born April 24, 1833; died Oct. 4, 1834. William H. Messenger, born 1826; died 1866. George Washington, born March 16, 1837; died Nov. 20, 1892. Louisa J., born 1835; died 1880; married a Mr. Foote. One son, Frank, born 1857; died 1932; never married.

William H. Messenger married Elizabeth ————. Children—Lucinda, Mary L., Ellen, Albert Lee, Harry.

George Washington Messenger married Mary Eliza Calvin, Sept. 14, 1868, at Jamesville, N. Y. Mary Eliza Calvin was the daughter of Samuel and Mehitable (Holbrook) Calvin. She was born at Oxford, New York, May 19, 1841, and died Sept. 16, 1919, at Des Moines, Iowa, where she is buried (Woodland Cemetery).

Mary Eliza Calvin was George Washington Messenger's second wife. There are no available records of the first wife but it is known that there were two children, John and Laura. John married and had children. Laura married but had no children.

Children of George Washington Messenger and Mary Eliza Calvin—George Holbrook, born Feb. 8, 1872, at Des Moines, Iowa. Georgie Anna, born Dec. 16, 1870, at Des Moines, Iowa; died Jan. 25, 1871.

(From the Official Records of Lee County, Iowa):

"Benjamin Franklin Messenger was one of the parties to the Decree of Partition of the Half Breed Tract when the south half of this County was partitioned in 1841."

George Holbrook Messenger married Bess Cockerill Feb. 16, 1905, at Jefferson, Iowa. She was born March 8, 1879, at Villisca, Iowa, and was the daughter of Henry Cockerill and his wife, Harriet Houser Cockerill. Children—Mary May, born Dec. 21, 1914, at "Aunt May Warrington's Home" at Jefferson, Iowa.

"William Thrall, an ancestor of Mary May Messenger, served in the Pequot War, receiving a grant of fifty acres of land for his good service. Mary May Messenger had nine ancestors in the Revolutionary War: From her father's side: Matthew Lyon, Roderick Messenger, Peter Beebe, Josiah Holbrook, David Holbrook, Matthew Cadwell, Abel Cadwell. From her mother's side: David McBrayer, William Campbell. Mary May Messenger had two ancestors in the War of 1812. From her father's side: George Wells Holbrook. From her mother's side: Samuel Brier. Mary May Messenger had one ancestor in the Civil War. From her mother's side: Henry Cockerill.

"EQUAL TO EMERGENCY"

"One morning, the first grade teacher at Hubbell was ill and unable to attend school. It was very difficult to obtain a supply teacher. At 9 o'clock, the principal of the building went in to tell the children that some teacher from another room might be spared in a few minutes to take care of them. Imagine his surprise to find little Mae Messenger up in front of the room preparing to open the day in the regular way. Mae is only a first grade child, but she saw that there was something to be done.

"Mr. Eickelberg decided to leave them to their own devices and see what would happen. Mae had the flag salute, but when it came time to sing America she couldn't get the pitch just right. She ran into another room and asked the teacher where to find it on the pitch pipe.

"A while later one of the teachers heard a queer noise coming from this room. Upon investigation she found that Mae was officiating at the regular morning inspection, which consists of an examination of hands, nails, throats, etc.

"The noise came from the children, who were required to say 'ah' for the little teacher, who proceeded to look down the throats in a most professional way.

"Before the supply teacher arrived she had heard two or three reading classes, using the charts and the black board both.

"She even wrote the directions on the board when she wanted them to put their books under the chairs. There was only one difficulty, she couldn't spell chair. Betty Ray wrote that for her so everything was all right.

"The teacher finally arrived and relieved Mae of her responsibility."



MARY MAY MESSENGER

"Des Moines Capital," Saturday, December 31, 1921, page 4.

"Our Best Present," by May Messenger, 5-A Hubbell.

"One bright Christmas day I looked out of my window. The night before, my mother had been ill, so I was not going to get up very early. But, soon (in the next room), I heard a bustle. I was up in a minute to see what it was all about. I peeped in mother's room and to my astonishment the whole family was gathered around mother's bed. I hurried in and asked what it was all about. I stepped up closer and what did I see but a tiny baby. I started at once to ask a lot of questions. When did it come? Is it a boy or girl? Mother said it came in the night, and that it was a girl. We liked the other things we received, but this was our best present."

"The Evening Tribune-News," Tuesday, January 27, 1925, page 7.

("Estelle—Of course you know that Daughter's letter was 'make-believe,' for we have never had child other than she. G. H. M.")

(Charles Holt Messenger Branch)

Charles Holt Messenger, born Oct. 30, 1800; died Sept. 2, 1875. Married Amy Quick, Aug. 2, 1827. Children—William Stacey, born Feb. 19, 1829 (lost in Battle of Buena Vista, Mexican War). Lucretia Anne, born Sept. 7, 1830; died Dec. 18, 1913. Amy Caroline, born Nov. 13, 1833; died Oct. 8, 1917.

Lucretia Anne Messenger married Francois Dechenne, Sept. 28, 1848. (Settled at Santa Rosa, California.) Children—Emillie Elodie Louisa, died July 26, 1850. Adrian Adolph, died Dec. 25, 1852. Marie Rosine, born March 18, 1854.

Marie Rosine Dechenne married Albert Barnes Kinne, Jan. 13, 1886. Children—Norman Francois, born Nov. 13, 1886; died Feb. 11, 1914. Edward Albert, born Aug. 30, 1888; died Sept. 16, 1932. Walter Ernest, born May 31, 1890. Eudora May, born Oct. 16, 1893. Charles Harold, born Oct. 16, 1895.

Edward Albert Kinne married Agnes Elizabeth Dooley. (No children.) Agnes Dooley, born June 27, 1900.

Walter Ernest Kinne married Florence Colwell, (born May 1, 1891). Children—Grace Mae, born Nov. 12, 1918; Walter Ernest, born May 27, 1923; Norma Ruth, born July 18, 1924; Dorothy Jean, born March 31, 1929.

Eudora May Kinne married Alfred John Wilen (born Oct. 9, 1893). Children—Eual Marie, born May 24, 1919; John Alfred, born Nov. 29, 1920; Bernard Charles, born May 23, 1925.

(Lucretia Anne Messenger Dechenne)

(Marie Rosine Kinne)

Charles Harold Kinne married Isabelle Worthington. Isabelle Worthington, born May 13, 1897. Children—Barbara Jane, born Nov. 19, 1919. Isabelle Worthington Kinne died Dec. 6, 1919.

Charles Harold Kinne married Elsa Matilda Schlich, 1924 (born March 3, 1901). Children—Robert Charles, born Nov. 5, 1925.

Amy Caroline Messenger never married.

Charles Holt Messenger's first wife, Amy Quick (daughter of Isaac and Lucretia Quick), died Feb. 1, 1846. Buried in Shiloh Cemetery, St. Clair Co., Ill. Charles Holt Messenger married Lemira Fisher (died May 27, 1873), Dec. 22, 1847.

(Obituary of Charles Holt Messenger, copied from newspaper of Santa Rosa, California, September, 1875:)

"Messenger—At Mark West, Sonoma Co., Cal., Sept. 2, 1875, of paralysis, Mr. Charles H. Messenger. He was born in the State of Vermont, Oct. 30, 1800, his parents soon after moving to Kentucky, from thence to Monroe Co., Ill., and in 1803 again to St. Clair Co., Ill., where he resided until 1853 when he moved to Bond Co., Ill. He remained here until last November, when he, with his son-in-law, Mr. Frank Dechenne, emigrated to California. His vocation was civil engineering. In politics he was a Republican. In religion he was a member of the Baptist Church. He was naturally a stout and robust man and enjoyed his usual good health in California until a short time before his death. Although he died in a strange State among strangers, his body was followed to its last resting place in Shiloh Cemetery, Sonoma Co., Cal., by a good many of his new neighbors and associates."

(Elon Lee Messenger Branch)

Elon Lee Messenger, born April 23, 1804; died April 13, 1852. Married Rebecca Piggott (1825). Rebecca Piggott, born Jan. 24, 1804; died Sept. 29, 1859. Buried at Shiloh Cemetery, St. Clair Co., Ill. Children—Amanda, born March 8, 1829; died Feb. 15, 1844. Cyrus Piggott, born Dec. 24, 1830; died Sept. 10, 1832. Ruth, born Jan. 29, 1833; died Jan. 15, 1905; Minerva, born April 19, 1835; died June 5, 1889; Eleanor, born Feb. 2, 1837; died Sept. 17, 1893; John, born May 17, 1839; died Aug., 1879; Jasper, born Dec. 21, 1841; died March 12, 1908; Pamela, born Oct. 4, 1845 died Nov. 25, 1847. George, born Feb. 22, 1849; died May 20, 1895. Elona Rebecca, born Jan. 13, 1852.

"IN MEMORIAM"

(From the "Belleville Advocate," Jan., 1905)

By Amanda Affleck Wilderman

Entered into rest, Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 15th, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Elona Bonnell, Elondale, near Vernon, Ill. Miss Ruth Messenger, aged 71 years, 11 months and 16 days.

This city was her home in former years, she having taught in the public schools for a long time. She was a good, true Christian woman and an unfailing friend.

"Not dead, but sleepeth" is the glad new thought chiseled by loving hands into the lid of the sarcophagus above the silent form within.

"If a man die, he shall live again," is the glad new faith that transfigures humanity with a glory that cannot fade till all glories pale in the splendor of the resurrection.

The waves which wash eternal shores are breaking at our feet. The sun of our day is slanting toward the West, and in the evening we may take up the refrain:

3 "Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me;
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark.

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar."

(Minerva Messenger [Shoupe] Branch)

Minerva Messenger, born April 24, 1835; died June 5, 1889. Married William Shoupe Jan. 22, 1857. William Shoupe born Jan. 8, 1835; died Oct. 23, 1917. (Settled in Belleville, Ill.) Children—Wesley Harrison, born 1858; died in early childhood; Stella, born Dec. 12, 1861; died March 4, 1925; Minerva, born Aug. 19, 1863; died Aug. 25, 1928. William, born Jan. 6, 1865; died Nov., 1907. Katherine, born Feb. 10, 1867. Herbert, born May 21, 1869; died 1888.

Stella Shoupe married Horace Daniel. Horace Daniel, born July 22, 1864; died Nov. 10, 1931. (Settled in Southern California.) Children—Myrtle, born Sept. 21, 1893; Marguerite, born Jan. 21, 1896; Horace, born April 13, 1894; Webster, born Oct. 27, 1898; died March 14, 1916.

Myrtle Daniel married Walter Lantz Nov. 28, 1915. Children—George Horace, born Dec. 30, 1916; Marguerite Loleta, born Nov. 24, 1919; Howard William, born June 9, 1923; Raymond, born Sept. 14, 1925; Pauline, born Oct. 27, 1926; Robert, born Aug. 18, 1929.

Marguerite Daniel married Charles Spencer Feb. 3, 1897. No children.

Horace Daniel married June 17, 1928. Children—Beverly Ida, born Sept. 8, 1929; Theold Elon, born Jan. 24, 1931.

(Minerva Messenger Shoupe Branch)

(Minerva Shoupe Felts Branch)

Minerva Shoupe, born Aug. 19, 1863; died Aug. 25, 1928. Married George W. Felts June 7, 1888. George W. Felts, born Oct. 21, 1861. (Settled near Los Angeles, California.) Children—Irene, born 1889, died 1928; Clare, born 1891; Gordon, born Dec., 1892; Ruth, born 1894; Elizabeth, born 1897; Arthur, born 1904.

Clare Felts married Paul E. Wachob. (Settled in Bakersfield, Cal.) No children.

Gordon Felts married Elizabeth Carpenter. Children—Gordon, Jr., born 1919.

Gordon Felts married (second wife) Dorothy Marshall.

Note: Dorothy Marshall Felts is a grand-niece of James Marshall, who discovered gold in California, and a monument is erected to him on the "mother lode." She is a direct descendant of Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court.

Ruth Felts married Joseph B. Parks. Children—Robert J., born 1924; Jerome W., born 1928.

Elizabeth Felts married Elmer E. Sawyer. No children.

(Eleanor Messenger Thiell Branch)

Eleanor Messenger, born Feb. 2, 1837; died Sept. 17, 1893. Married Elijah Thiell Feb. 22, 1857. Elijah Thiell, born Dec. 8, 1833; died Aug. 11, 1911. Children—Casper Lee (Trot), born Dec. 18, 1857. Cora Bell, born Nov. 18, 1859; died in infancy. Daniel Drake, born March 11, 1861; died in infancy. Elijah Edgar, born Feb. 7, 1863. Ida May, born June, 1865; died in infancy. Ella, born March 25, 1867; died Feb. 28, 1906. John, born Oct. 29, 1869; died Sept. 10, 1920. Rufus Jasper (Bosen), born Jan. 27, 1872. Edna, born April 13, 1875; died July 2, 1934.

Casper Lee (Trot) Thiell married Jennie Knapp. Settled in Kansas City, Mo. Children—Mabel, born July 26, 1882; Bert, born March 3, 1884; Nellie, born March 25, 1886; Ruth, born Dec. 28, 1888; Gladys, born Dec. 11, 1891; Lawrence, born June 11, 1894.

Mabel Thiell married Earl Miller. Children—Thiell.

Elijah Edgar Thiell married Ala Soper. (Settled in Monrovia, California.) Children—Maud, born, —————; married, —————. Children—Laura, Harry, Patricia.

(Eleanor Thiell Branch)

Ella Thiell married George Simcox. Settled at Patoka, Ill. Children—Kennedy, born 1889.

Ella Thiel married Alva Peek. Children—Mildred, born June 14, 1892; Leven, born Feb. 3, 1894; Edna, born Jan. 24, 1896; Evelyn, born March 8, 1901; Roger, born March 21, 1903.

Mildred Peek married Dr. Edwin A. Behrendt. (Settled in Bloomington, Ill.) No children.

Edna Peek married Harry C. Sampson. Children—Harry, Jr., Thiell.

Evelyn Peek married A. Paul Limber. Children—Paul, Jr., born July 7, 1924; Martha Jane, born 1926.

Roger Peek married Mildred —————. Children—Robert Eugene.

Leven Peek married Annabelle ———. Children—
Leven, Jr.

(Roger Peek and Leven Peek married sisters.)

Note: Ella Thiell Peek died 1906. Alva Peek married
Mrs. Augusta Marolle Messenger (widow of George Messen-
ger).

(Eleanor Messenger Thiell Branch)

John Thiell, born Oct. 29, 1869; died Sept. 10, 1920. John
Thiell married Claudia Kelly. Claudia Kelly, born Dec. 18,
1871; died Dec. 4, 1927. Children—Eleanor, born April 15,
1896; Harold, born Sept. 9, 1901; John Philip, born May 18,
1904.

Eleanor Thiell married Bert Lee (Settled in Neodesha,
Kansas.) Children—Harold Kenneth, born Aug. 16, 1928;
Donald Thiell, born Sept. 14, 1931.

Harold Thiell married Corrine Burris (Joplin, Mo.).
(Settled in Chicago, Ill.) Children—Mary Alice, born May,
1926; Harold Burris, born July, 1927; Nancy Corrine, born
June 29, 1931.

John Philip Thiell married Ruth Bogue. (Settled in Chi-
cago, Ill.) No children.

(Eleanor Messenger Thiell Branch)

Rufus Jasper Thiell (Bosen) married Bessie Siewers.
(Settled in Decatur, Ill.) No children.

Edna Thiell married Scott Smith Oct. 1, 1895. Scott Smith,
born April 26, 1859; died Jan. 25, 1920. (Settled in Chicago,
Ill.) Children—Edwin, born July 11, 1897; died April 21,
1918. William Roy, born April 25, 1900. Eleanor, born
March 9, 1902; died June 30, 1924. Arthur, born Feb. 17,
1904; disappeared March 17, 1924. Howard, born March 24,
1906.

Howard Smith married Marguerite Raymond Sept. 26, 1926.
Marguerite Raymond, born Dec. 27, 1905. Children—Warren
Thiell, born Jan. 17, 1929.

(John Messenger)

John Messenger married Ida Kiefhaber (1860). (First cousin—daughter of Minerva Messenger Kiefhaber.) Six children died before reaching maturity. (See Minerva Messenger Branch.) (John and Ida Messenger divorced 1875.)

John Messenger married Martha Cox, 1876. Settled on the "Mound" farm near Patoka, Ill. Children—Charles, born Jan. 18, 1877; Estelle, born March 23, 1878; Eleanor, died in infancy.

In the summer of 1879 there was an epidemic of a baffling disease in Fayette County, Illinois. A poisonous weed, which the government has at last succeeded in exterminating, was the origin of the malady. History states that Abraham Lincoln's mother died of this disease.

Both John Messenger and his wife fell a victim to the sudden, violent illness, and died just one day apart.

Since truth is stranger than fiction, the two children, Charles and Estelle, were taken by John Messenger's first wife, whom he had divorced, and by her were reared to maturity, at her home near Belleville, Ill.

Charles Messenger married Maud Messenger, Nov. 18, 1910. (First cousin—daughter of Jasper Messenger.) No children. Settled in Des Moines, Iowa.

Estelle Messenger married Frederick Charles Harrington, Dec. 6, 1904. Settled in St. Louis, Mo. Children—Frederick Charles, Jr., born May 26, 1906; Leonora May, born Nov. 10, 1907; Ira Parmelee, born July 12, 1912.

Frederick Charles Harrington, Jr., married Lenore Wehking, June 16, 1926. Lenore Wehking born Jan. 19, 1907. Children—Frederick Charles III, born July 4, 1927; died Nov. 12, 1931. William Robert (Bobby), born June 24, 1928. Judith Anne, born May 20, 1933.



JUDY AND BOBBY HARRINGTON



SUSAN JANE MITCHELL

Leonora May Harrington married Ralph Mitchell March 18, 1927. Ralph Mitchell, born Feb. 27, 1906. Children—Susan Jane, born Feb. 17, 1929.

Leonora May Harrington Mitchell married Harold Jenkins May 20, 1933. Harold Jenkins, born June 30, 1909.

Note: Frederick Charles Harrington, born Dec. 26, 1878, was the son of John Elmer Harrington and Mary Jane (Dunn) Harrington of Watervliet, near Albany, N. Y.

John Elmer Harrington, born at Goshen, N. Y., 1845. Died at Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y., 1913. Served in the 106th Regt. N. Y. Inf., Civil War.

Mary Jane (Dunn) Harrington was born at Watervliet, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1856. Died Aug. 9, 1883. Buried in Albany Cemetery.

Mary Jane Dunn was the daughter of John and Mary Ann (Wight) Dunn.

John Dunn, born in England, Oct. 28, 1817. Died Sept. 2, 1888. Married Mary Ann Wight Jan. 2, 1850.

Mary Ann Wight, born in Edinburg, Scotland, Feb. 19, 1825. Died Nov. 22, 1894. Buried in Albany Cemetery, New York.

From the "News-Champion," Maplewood, Mo., Dec. 6, 1929.

CELEBRATED THEIR SILVER WEDDING

"Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Harrington of 6935 Mitchell Avenue entertained one hundred guests on Friday evening, December 6th, in honor of their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

The rooms were tastefully decorated with pink roses and lighted candles. A reception committee, comprising Mr. Harrington's son-in-law, Ralph Mitchell; his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Harrington, Jr., and three members of the Perry Alumni Association, Mrs. C. H. Rodehaver, Mrs. G. M. Rizer and Miss Lillian Harlan, cared for the guests until 8:30 when the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March caused a hush to fall on the gay assemblage.

All eyes were turned to the stair-case as the son and daughter, Frederick C. Harrington, Jr., and Mrs. Leonora Harrington Mitchell, came slowly down together. They were followed by their younger brother, Ira Parmelee; Mr. and Mrs. Harrington came last, and with their three children made an interesting group before an improvised altar of palms and yellow chrysanthemums in the library. Lighted tapers were on the book-cases and the background was a fine old tapestry picture reaching to the ceiling, depicting a love scene, which was the hand-work of Mrs. Harrington's mother in 1857.

Rev. J. M. Thompson of the McCausland Avenue Presbyterian Church, made a brief address and closed with a prayer.

After the congratulations, Miss May Culbertson of the Perry School Alumni announced a delightful program. Vocal solos, "Oh Promise Me," "I Love You Truly," and "Love's Old Sweet Song," were given by Eugene Taylor and Allan Atchison, and Mrs. Dwight Holmes read Riley's "Old Sweet-heart of Mine." Appropriate refreshments were served.

The guests were from Maplewood, Belleville, East St. Louis, members of the Tercentenary Shakespeare Society, the Perry Alumni, and Douglas Oliver Chapter, D. A. R., and a number of other friends and relatives and neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington received many beautiful gifts and good wishes for another twenty-five years of happy life together."

NOTES ON ANCESTRY OF MARTHA COX (SECOND
WIFE OF JOHN MESSENGER)

Martha Cox was the seventh child of John Cox and first wife, Nancy Jane (Farmer) Cox. John Cox, born Oct. 2, 1822; died Sept. 7, 1899. (Served in Union Army in Civil War). Nancy Jane Farmer, born 1832; died Sept. 19, 1866.

Nancy Jane Farmer was the daughter of William Farmer and his first wife, ——— Jackson.

Nancy Jane Farmer was a half sister of William M. Farmer, who served for twenty-five years as Justice of the State Supreme Court for the state of Illinois. He was born on a farm in Fayette County, June 5, 1853, and lived the greater part of his life in Vandalia, the old capital of Illinois. Justice Farmer was a graduate of McKendree College and Union Law College and was elected to the Supreme Court in 1906 after serving as a jurist in the Circuit Court, the Appellate Court, both houses of the State Assembly, and as State's Attorney of Fayette County. He died Aug. 28, 1931, at the age of 78 years.

DESCENDANTS OF THE CHILDREN OF JOHN AND
ANNE MESSENGER TO THE FIFTH AND
SIXTH GENERATION

(Elon Lee Messenger Branch)

(Jasper Messenger)

Jasper Messenger—Born Dec. 21, 1841; died March 12, 1908. Married Ophelia Juliette Evans (Feb. 25, 1873). Ophelia Juliette Evans, born Feb. 12, 1848; died Aug. 28, 1883. Settled at Spencer, Iowa. Children—Stella Celeste, born January, 1875; died July, 1883. Bertha Ophelia, born May 14, 1878. Maud Elona, born Dec. 23, 1880.

Bertha Ophelia Messenger married Eugene Stebbings, June 24, 1903. Eugene Stebbings, born Nov. 25, 1875. Settled in Des Moines, Iowa. Children—Stuart, born May 22, 1904; Bruce, born Feb. 13, 1907.

Stuart Stebbins married Mabel Farnham July 12, 1924. Children—Betty Jean, born April 15, 1926; died November, 1926. Charlotte Mae, born Feb. 4, 1928; Stuart Eugene, born June 28, 1930.

Bruce Stebbings married Lois Spitler April 29, 1929.

Maud Elona Messenger married Charles Messenger November 18, 1910. (First cousin—son of John Messenger.)

Note: Jasper Messenger served as Lieutenant in the Civil War, Co. I, 117th Inf.

(Notes on ancestry of Ophelia Juliette Evans, wife of Jasper Messenger. Presented by her daughter, Maud E. Messenger.)

“Ophelia Juliette Evans Messenger was the third of four children born to Sciota Evans and Hannah (Pierce) Evans.

Her mother's grand-father was Julius Tozer, born in 1764. When Julius was fourteen years old his father, Samuel Tozer,

migrated with his family from Connecticut to Wyoming Valley, Pa. They were in Wyoming at the time of the Wyoming massacre.

After the massacre they, with others, walked back through the woods to Connecticut. Julius enlisted in the Colonial Army in 1779 and remained in service till the close of the war. For several years previous to his death he drew a pension for his services in the Revolutionary War.

Julius Tozer married Hannah Conklin in 1786. In 1794 he, with his family, located in Athens, Pa. When the War of 1812 commenced he raised a company of soldiers and as its captain marched to the frontier. At the battle of Fort Erie he was so seriously wounded in one leg by a shell as to incapacitate him for further service and he was honorably discharged. He received the bounty land granted by Congress to soldiers in that war.

Hannah Conklin Tozer (Ophelia Messenger's great grandmother) was descended from Ananias Conklin, who emigrated from Nottinghamshire, England, and settled first in Massachusetts in 1637-36.

He and his brother, John Conklin, were principals in erecting the first glass works in America, at Salem, Mass. His son, Jeremiah Conklin, born about 1637, married Mary Gardnier, daughter of Lion Gardnier, who was the first Englishman to settle in New York. They owned Gardnier's Island.

(George Messenger)

George Messenger married Anna Morann Dec. 25, 1874. (Settled near Patoka, Ill.) Children—Minerva, born Dec. 5, 1875; George, born January, 1880, died Feb. 22, 1929; Ruth, born Dec. 31, 1881; Jasper, born Feb. 23, 1885; Courtland, born October, 1888; Harry (died in infancy).

Minerva Messenger married Claude Meece. (Settled in Chicago, Ill.). Children—June, born June 1, 1918.

George Messenger married Grace Hobbs. (Settled in North Dakota.) Children—Sarah Ann, born —.

Ruth Messenger married John Coleman October, 1908. Children—John, born Nov. 3, 1909.

John Coleman married Ruth Olson, 1933. (Settled in Los Angeles, Cal.)

Jasper Messenger never married.

Courtland Messenger never married. (Settled near Portland, Oregon.)

George Messenger—First wife died in 1890.

George Messenger's first wife died in 1890.

George Messenger married Augusta Maoolle (second wife). Children—Archie, born Dec. 12, 1891.

Archie Messenger married Helen Ludlow. (Settled near Chicago.) Children—James Ludlow, born Aug. 28, 1919; Martha, born July 16, 1921; Archie Allen, born May 6, 1923; Adele, born Sept. 14, 1927.

Elona Messenger married Charles Bonnell June 7, 1875. Settled at Patoka, Ill. Children—William Lee, born Aug. 1, 1876, died March, 1923; Courtland, born Feb. 23, 1878, died 1883; Grace, born Dec. 3, 1880; Florence, born Aug. 16, 1884; Harriet, born Aug. 16, 1887; Myrtylla, born Feb. 15, 1891.

Grace Bonnell married Milburn Outhouse April 19, 1928.

Harriet Bonnell married Harry Ford, March 4, 1908. Children—Emily, born Jan. 3, 1909; Elizabeth, born Sept. 14, 1910; Ruth, born Aug. 17, 1912; Elenor, born Dec. 5, 1913; Bonnell, born June 25, 1915; Donald, born Feb. 4, 1917.

Emily Ford married Mike Meyer Oct. 19, 1929. Mike Meyers, born Jan. 9, 1908. Children—Estes LeRoy, born Sept. 9, 1932.

Ruth Ford married Rex LeRoy Gledhill Aug. 23, 1931. Children—Rex Dennis, born April 17, 1933.

Myrtilla Bonnell married Floyd Outhouse June 15, 1918. Floyd Outhouse born Feb. 20, 1884. Children—David, born Feb. 25, 1927.

Carrol Allen Chambers, born April 28, 1931. (Son of Elanor Ford.)

GENEALOGY OF CHARLES BONNELL

William Bonnell:	Moses Bonnell	1836- 3-22	1861- 4-13
Born, 1805-10-19	Henry Bonnell	1838- 7- 7	1807-12-12
Died, 1847-3-26	Courland Bonnell	1840- 7-15	1927- 9
Harriet B. Bonnell:	Ann Eliza Bonnell.....	1842- 4- 4	1908- 2-22
Born, 1810-10-19	Charles Bonnell	1844- 8-15	1901- 6-24
Died, 1909-1-11	Sarah Ellen Bonnell.....	1846-12- 1	1923- 1-10
William B. Bonnell:	Moses Bonnell	Pennsylvania	
.	Hannah Buckingham	New England	
Harriet Balsor:	Henry Balsor.....	Alex Balsor	
	Ann Bell.....	Sallie Harmel	
		William Bell	
		Margaret Johnson	
	Ann Bell Balsor.....	Born, 1781-9-25	
		Died, 1833-3-23	
Henry A. Balsor.....		Born, 1783-10-30	
Ann J. Balsor.....		Born, 1781- 9-25	

Their Children:

Reason A. Balsor.....	Born 1805- 4-27
Prudence Balsor	Born 1806- 9-18
John B. Balsor.....	Born 1808- 9-14
Harriet Balsor	Born 1810-10-19
William Balsor	Born 1813- 3-10
Henry Balsor	Born 1814- 3-10
Henry Balsor	Born 1814-12-20
Sarah Balsor	Born 1816- 1- 3
Durinda Balsor	Born 1819- 6- 8
Peter Balsor	Born 1822- 2- 3
Mahlon Balsor	Born 1824-10- 4

(Judge: See Cincinnati Court Records.)

COPY OF LETTER WRITTEN TO ELON MESSENGER, DEC. 4, 1846, BY HIS COUSIN, E. H. LANE,
AT JERICHO CENTRE, VERMONT

(Original in possession of Mrs. Frederick C. Harrington)

“Jericho Centre, Dec. 4, 1846.

“Respected Cousin,—

Your friendly letter came to hand in due time but not until I had almost despaired hearing from you at all.

The excuse you gave however is sufficient and perhaps the delay might in justice be partly attributed to my negligence in not answering your father's letter. I have no reasonable excuse to give for not doing so. I expected to hear from you every week and kept delaying until it was too late which I now much regret as Providence has seen fit to remove him beyond the reach of all earthly correspondence.

The news of his death was quite unexpected to me although he had counted a greater number of years than measures the lives of a majority of men. Yet the event, although his age has carried with it for years past the conviction that his glass was almost run, cannot but be a melancholy one to you all, as in his departure a vacancy is left in the social circle not easily filled, particularly to Amanda.

I shall ever cherish the memory of the many pleasant social seasons I have passed with him, made now more sacred by the recollection that they can never come again.

I find from your letter that death has dealt harshly with many in Ridge Prairie since I left there, reminding us truly that in the uncertainty of all things earthly that of human life stands in the foremost ranks. And too, while many die, others—and a good number too—in Ridge Prairie seem preparing to live. To live, I say, because the Elysian of happiness in the ideal views that youths of both sexes are predisposed to have of future life, are not found in the State of Illinois or Texas, nor yet in the recently *Stolen* one of New Mexico, but in a kind of Compound State called Matrimony.

As I hope for happiness should I ever become a plural nomen, so do I from the best corner of my heart bring forth

good wishes for the happy, prosperous, nay even profitable voyage through life of the many pairs who have recently set sail from Ridge Prairie together. Should it be convenient please tender to any or all of them by best wishes.

I have little of a business nature to inform you. Unexpectedly I engaged, two or three days ago, a school of three and one-half months about three miles from home. I commence next Monday. I have been in the store with my brother-in-law since I last wrote.

From your letter I am glad to learn that you are still thinking of visiting Vermont. Should I remain here I certainly should wish it, and should I not there are many Uncles, Aunts and Cousins here who will be right well pleased to see you. About the article of buffalo robes, before you would wish to prepare to come, I will endeavor to ascertain as also if any other article might bear bringing, and forward you such information.

The friends and connections are generally well and enjoying a tolerable degree of prosperity. Aunt Rachel is very well for one of her age and wishes to be particularly remembered to all. Aunt Ruth, as also Seman Thayer and his family, were well as the last accounts not long since.

By the way, your worthy Postmaster sent back to our office a paper accompanied by orders to fine me five cents for a violation of Postoffice regulations, a fact I was not informed of before.

I had always supposed I had a right to write my name with respects on a paper before, but by inquiry I find it is not so—yet the violation is so common that postmasters scarce ever notice it. I think he must be a more strict observer of law and constitution than most of his Loco Foco brethren that are even higher in the station of office than himself.

You spoke of doing something on your Okaw land, if you have decided on any definite plan please inform me how profitable a business you would give one there. Should you see L. Shaw in St. Louis give him my respects and just remind him that I wrote him a letter some year or more ago.

I should like right well to run in and talk away some of these long evenings with you. Wouldn't Mr. Polk and the measures of his party in Congress take some severe castiga-

tions, and by the way, Penn., New York and others, together with our New England, are expressing some such feelings as ours most likely are through the ballot box. For the triumph of true political principles, as I view them, I am glad of the result but on the ground of policy and future success I am afraid.

The last was a straight out Loco-foco session. I should like to have seen another such before a reaction, then I could hope to see the people rise in their strength and forever annihilate the disastrous experiments of Loco-focoism. I am fearful the early expressions of the disapprobation of the people will stay them in their course before the cloven foot of the party is fully developed.

But I must leave politics for once fairly embarked my room will be exhausted before I find a stopping place. The reading of your letter calls to mind many pleasant hours spent with you the memory of which, together with feelings of gratitude for the kindness of yourself and family to me when in Illinois, I shall ever cherish. * * * *

Write me about everything and everybody as soon as you can. My space will not admit writing to any of the cousins in particular. Tender to them, one and all, my sincere wishes for the prosperity and good health of themselves and all their little *responsibilities*, and accept for yourself and family the same good wishes of

Your Cousin,

E. H. LANE.

DESCENDANTS OF THE CHILDREN OF JOHN AND
ANNE MESSENGER TO THE FIFTH
AND SIXTH GENERATION

(Minerva Olivia Branch)

(Died March 16, 1880)

Minerva Olivia Messenger married Joseph Leach (1832). Joseph Leach died Aug. 24, 1835. Children—John, born 1833, died 1848; Pamela Anne, born Nov. 11, 1835, died Oct. 27, 1870.

Minerva Messenger Leach married Julius Kiefhaber (1840). Children—Ida Amelia, born June 19, 1841; died Aug. 27, 1925.

Pamela Anne Leach married Hubert Hartmann of Hanover, Germany (1851). Hubert Hartmann, born Sept. 1, 1829; died Feb. 1, 1922. Children—Louis, born Sept. 23, 1852, disappeared about 1875; Mary, born Oct. 21, 1853, died Sept. 5, 1934; Otto, born July 29, 1859, died May 9, 1929; John Joseph, born March 3, 1856, died Aug. 11, 1858; Richard, born Aug. 14, 1857; Minerva and Amanda, twins, born 1860, died in infancy; Ida, born March 10, 1862, died April 27, 1931; Benjamin, born Aug. 18, 1865, disappeared about 1878; Hilda, born April 28, 1867, died Dec. 7, 1892; Annie, born Sept. 16, 1869.

Louis and Benjamin Hartmann disappeared from their home in early manhood, and were never heard from again. They did not leave together.

(Minerva Olivia Messenger Branch)

(Pamelia Anne Leach Hartmann)

Mary Hartmann was taken to Germany by her father when she was ten years of age and she was reared there by her paternal grand-parents. When she grew to womanhood she was married in 1876 to Fokke Houtrouw, and settled in Emden, Hanover, Germany. Children—Henry, born 1877; Anna, born 1879; Engelina, born 1881; Hubert Bernhardt, born 1883; Marie Elizabeth, born 1884; Fredericka, born 1888, died 1892.

After Mr. Houtrouw's death, Mary (Hartmann) Houtrouw returned to America with her six children, in 1892, and the next year, December 20, she was married to George Lienisch of O'Fallon, Ill., being his fourth wife. His first wife had been the youngest daughter of John and Anne Messenger, Pamela Anne.

After Mr. Lienisch's death in 1905, his surviving wife settled near her two daughters at Homer, Ill.

She died Sept. 5, 1934. Buried at Homer, Ill.

(Minerva Leach—Kiefhaber Branch)

Pamelia Anne Hartmann

Mary Houtrouw

Henry Houtrouw married Leola Edith Wetmore. (Settled in Detroit, Mich.) Children—Hubert Bernhardt, born 1900, died 1901; Henry Ormond, born 1902; Marie Lucille, born 1906; Hubert Wetmore, born 1907; Louise Gebina, born 1909, died 1926.

Henry Ormond Houtrouw married Delarie Nettleton (1926). Settled in Los Angeles, Cal. Children—Mary Louise, born May 31, 1930. (Note: sixth generation from John Messenger.)

Marie Lucille Houtrouw married Carl B. Olsen. Settled in Detroit, Mich.

Anna Houtrouw married Elmer Tibbetts. Settled near Homer, Ill. Children—Allan, born 1918; Roy, born 1920.

Engelina Houtrouw married Charles Tibbetts. Settled near Homer, Ill. Children—Wesley, born 1917; Martha, born 1918; Eleanor, born 1920; Mary, born 1922; Irene, born 1927.

Hubert Bernhardt Houtrouw married Jenny Siebold. (Settled in Detroit, Mich.) Children—Carl, born 1909; Otto, born 1912; George, born 1914; Ralph, born 1918.

Marie Elizabeth Houtrouw married Emil Zimmermann. (Settled at Roundup, Montana.) Children—Emil, born 1915; Ruth, born 1919.

(Extract from letter written by Henry Houtrouw of Detroit, Mich., to Mrs. Harrington, Feb. 17, 1929:)

“Most of my relatives in Germany live in the northwest corner of Hanover, called Ost Friesland, in the towns of Emden (my birth place), Norden and Leer. One cousin, Otto Houtrouw, is a publisher of technical works and lives in Berlin. Still another, Carl, is superintendent in a steel works in Dresden.”

(Minerva Messenger Leach Branch)

(Pamelia Anne Leach)

(Otto Hartmann)

Otto Hartmann married Louisa Grombach July 20, 1886. Louisa Grombach, born Nov. 18, 1859; died Dec. 23, 1930. Children—Edna, born Nov. 21, 1887; Henry, born March 8, 1889; Emma, born Feb. 29, 1892; Otto, born July 10, 1893; died Aug. 10, 1894; Hilda, born Feb. 22, 1895; Ida, born Nov. 16, 1896; Pamela Anne, born Sept. 21, 1898.

Edna Hartmann married John Bachmann March 8, 1910. John Bachmann born Jan. 5, 1874. Settled in Belleville, Ill. Children—Raymond, born March 28, 1911.

Henry Hartmann married Betty Rauch Sept. 3, 1924. Betty Rauch born Aug. 12, 1893, Belleville, Ill. Children—Betty Ann, born Feb. 1, 1927; Allen, born Sept. 13, 1929.

Emma Hartmann married Fred Houze Aug. 21, 1919. Fred Houze born July 30, 1894. Settled in East St. Louis, Ill. Children—Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1921; Fred, Jr., born Sept. 8, 1924.

(Otto Hartmann)

Hilda Hartmann married Frank Bleisch Oct. 25, 1924. Frank Bleisch born Sept. 26, 1885. Children—Edna May, born Aug. 1, 1930.

Ida Hartmann married Ben Yoch Jan. 7, 1920. Children—Bernard, born Feb. 10, 1921; Clarence, born May 21, 1922; Agnes, born July 12, 1925; Mary, born Dec. 17, 1926; Vincent, born March 12, 1930, died March 28, 1930; Vivian, born March 12, 1930 (twins).

Pamelia Anne Hartmann married Byron Schwind Jan. 1, 1932. Byron Schwind born Aug. 26, 1894.

(Richard Hartmann)

Richard Hartmann married his step-sister, Emma Landolph (1880). Children—Charley, born May 1, 1881, died April 23, 1930; Anna Katherine, born Sept. 26, 1883; Elsie, born Dec. 1, 1884; Alice, born June 18, 1902. Several others died in infancy.

Charley Hartmann married Rose Bartel (born Oct. 12, 1889). Children—Alvina, born Nov. 12, 1908; Eugene, born Dec. 10, 1913.

Alvina Hartmann married Chester McFeron (Dec. 13, 1925). Chester McFeron, born Sept. 22, 1907. Settled at Nashville, Ill. Children—Emma Louise, born Jan. 16, 1927; Carl Frank, born Sept. 27, 1928.

Anna Katherine Hartmann married, May 10, 1907, Moritz Scheibel. (Settled on old Hartmann Homestead near Belleville, Ill.) Children—Stella Amelia, born Dec. 13, 1908; Hortense Emma, born July 24, 1913; Richard Hubert, died in infancy; Armond, born Aug. 1, 1923.

Stella Amelia Scheibel married James Carr Oct. 29, 1931. Children—Don James, born Nov. 13, 1932; Janice Lee, born Jan. 17, 1934.

Elsie Hartmann married Walter Strube Sept. 5, 1906. Children—Arthur John, born Sept. 14, 1907; Herbert Charles, born Sept. 7, 1915.

Arthur Strube married Gertrude Hoffmann June 25, 1909.

Walter Strube died Oct. 3, 1929.

Elsie Hartmann Strube married Gus Zimmermann April 16, 1932.

Alice Hartmann married Robert McClusky July 11, 1922. (Settled at Akron, Ohio.) Children—Betty Emma, born Jan. 16, 1923; Ruth Lee, born Sept. 22, 1924; Mary Katherine, born Sept. 27, 1928.

(Minerva Leach—Kiefhaber Branch)

(Pamelia Anne Leach Hartmann)

Anna Hartmann married Edward Willman Aug. 22, 1894. Edward Willmann born March 12, 1864; died June 26, 1921. Children—Frederick, born June 28, 1895, died Feb. 16, 1934; Anita, born April 27, 1898; Mary, born April 28, 1905; Dorothy, born May 19, 1911.

Frederick Willman married Marie Rybiske. Children—Edward Richard, born Jan. 17, 1923.

Anita Willmann married Julius Scheibel. Children—Mildred, born Aug. 25, 1919; Frederick Herbert, born Jan. 27, 1921.

Joseph Leach died Aug. 24, 1835.

Minerva Leach married Julius Kiefhaber (1840). Children—Ida Amelia, born June 19, 1841; died Aug. 27, 1925.

Ida Amelia Kiefhaber married John Messenger (1860). (First cousin, son of Elon Messenger). Children—Two died at birth; May, born May 5, 1864; died Dec. 9, 1881; Raymond, born Aug. 29, 1866, died March 21, 1870; Armond, born July 13, 1868, died Oct. 10, 1880; George Clarence, born Oct. 25, 1870, died May 20, 1888.

Obituary—May M. Messenger
From "Belleville Advocate," December, 1881

DIED

"At her mother's residence, three miles north-west of Belleville, on Friday night, the 9th inst., May M. Messenger, of congestive chill. She was born May 5, 1864. She was taken sick on Wednesday while at school, but was not thought seriously ill until Friday morning.

She was a girl of unusual brightness, full of life and of a very social nature. She made many friends among all classes. In the neighborhood in which she lived, she was very highly regarded by all, and was an acknowledged leader among the young people.

During the last school year she boarded in Belleville and attended the public school, and made many friends among the young people of our city. Her death was sudden and unexpected, and is a very great bereavement to her mother, she being the only daughter.

Her funeral was attended from the family residence at 2 o'clock P. M., Sunday, by a large concourse of friends from the neighborhood and from Belleville. The services were conducted by Rev. J. D. Gillham and she was buried in the Messenger burying-ground near her mother's residence."

Ida Kiefhaber Messenger married John Joseph Thomas, Dec. 31, 1882. She was his second wife. John J. Thomas, born June 9, 1818; died Oct. 9, 1886. Both buried at Green Mount Cemetery, Belleville.

(Matthew Lyon Messenger Branch)

Matthew Lyon Messenger, born Feb. 26, 1814; died Oct. 7, 1865. Married Margaret Ann Gillham, born 1821, died 1889. Children—Susan, born Dec. 21, 1841, died Nov. 23, 1914; Sarah; Olive, born 1848, died Jan. 22, 1928; Roe, died early manhood; Dove, born Oct. 13, 1855, died Dec. 23, 1926.

Susan Messenger married Frank Wirshing. Frank Wirshing, born June 22, 1836, died Feb. 17, 1914. Served in the Civil War, Co. A, 130th Ill. R. Settled at Troy, Mo. Children—Walter, born Aug. 23, 1866; Roger, born Oct. 19, 1868, died Sept. 15, 1921; Dove, born July 20, 1871, died Dec. 24, 1927; Leon, born April 2, 1873; Pearl, born Dec. 15, 1876.

Walter Wirshing married Addie Clow. Settled in Pala Alto, California. No children.

Roger Wirshing married Lena Koehler, born Sept. 9, 1875. Settled at Troy, Mo. Children—Helen Susan, born Sept. 3, 1909; Dorothy Dove, born Feb. 13, 1912; Harry Walter, born May 27, 1918; Leon Wirshing never married; Pearl Wirshing never married.

(Matthew Messenger Branch)

(Susan Messenger Wirshing Branch)

Dove Wirshing married Walter Biebel. Walter Biebel, born 1875, died 1933. Settled at Stuttgart, Ark. Children—Alice, born July 25, 1900, died Dec. 11, 1928; Rollo, born Sept. 23, 1901; Joyce, born June 30, 1905.

Alice Biebel married William C. Ferguson. Children—William Clarence, Jr., born Jan. 16, 1922; Eleanor Marion, born Sept. 25, 1924; Hubert Lee, born Sept. 30, 1926.

Rollo Biebel married Mary Fisher. Children—Alice Corinne, born April 2, 1930.

Joyce Biebel married Milton Tate.

Sarah Messenger married Miller Pulliam. Children—Gladys, born Dec. 9, 1864; died 1909. (Buried at Troy, Mo.)

(Matthew Lyon Messenger Branch)

(Olive Messenger Branch)

Olive Messenger, born 1848, died 1928. Married Thomas Asbury Whiteside, Dec. 26, 1866. Thomas Asbury Whiteside, born Jan. 8, 1843; died October, 1919. Children—Lillian May, born 1868; Anne Maud, born 1869; Leora Pauline, born 1872; Thomas Raymond, born 1874; Daisy Lenore, born April 2, 1877; Donald Irwin, born 1879, died 1912; Lawrence Russell, born 1884, died 1916; Olive Rosamond, born 1886; Dorothy Amanda, born 1889.

Anne Maud Whiteside married John Spencer Jenkins. John Spencer Jenkins died 1917. Settled in Oklahoma City, Okla. Children—John Thomas, born 1902.

Leora Pauline Whiteside married Joseph Cooper Barnard. (Settled in Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Thomas Raymond Whiteside married Mrs. Mary McCoy. Settled near Belleville, Ill. Children—Mildred Maud, born 1911; March Marion, born 1918.

Note: Thomas Asbury Whiteside was Sergeant in Co. I, 117th Ill. Inf., Civil War. He was a descendant of William Whiteside, who served in the Revolutionary War. Settled near Belleville, Ill. Thomas Whiteside and his wife buried at Shiloh Cemetery, St. Clair Co., Ill.

(Matthew Lyon Branch)

Dove Messenger married William Campbell June 24, 1877. (Settled at Troy, Mo.) William Campbell, born June 24, 1846; died April 30, 1912. Children—Edith, born July 19, 1878; Roy, born May 15, 1880; James, born July 4, 1882; Mary, born Sept. 1, 1884; Leonard, born March 18, 1887; Jessie, born Sept. 1, 1889; Christine, born Oct. 2, 1892.

Edith Campbell married, Jan. 11, 1899, John Glenn (born July 18, 1876). Second cousin. Grand-son of Amanda Messenger (Phillips). Settled near O'Fallon, Ill. Children—Vivian, born Oct. 4, 1905; Howard Taft, born Dec. 8, 1908; Herbert Hadley, born Dec. 8, 1908; Rex Victor, born Nov. 25, 1910.

Herbert Hadley Glenn married, July 11, 1931, Florine Geiser.

Rex Victor Glenn married Edith Randle, Sept. 10, 1931. Children—Joanne Elizabeth, born Aug. 23, 1934.

(Dove Campbell)

Roy Campbell married, May, 1918, Edith Mosier (born 1898). (Settled in St. Louis, Mo.) Children—Doris Adele, born May 22, 1925.

James Campbell married, March, 1908, Aneita Jenkins, born December, 1884. (Settled near Troy, Mo.) Children—Helen Marie, born January, 1909; Clara Rosa, born March 11, 1911.

Helen Marie Campbell married W. R. Brown.

Clara Rosa Campbell married Ray Kinkaid.

Mary Campbell married, Sept. 16, 1908, Dee Thurman. (Settled at Troy, Mo.) Children—Geraldine, born Sept. 16, 1909; Lenore, born April 23, 1915.

Geraldine Thurman married Harold Bockhorst October, 1930.

Leonard Campbell married, Sept. 5, 1914, Julia Niehaus. (Settled near Troy, Mo.) Children—Kenneth, born Oct. 28, 1915; Alice, born Dec. 1, 1923.

Jessie Campbell married Oct. 9, 1912, Fred Niehaus. (Settled near O'Fallon, Ill.) Children—Carl, born Aug. 13, 1913; Marjorie, born Aug. 12, 1915; William, born Aug. 18, 1919.

Christine Campbell never married.

(Pamelia Anne Branch)

Pamelia Anne Messenger married George P. Lienisch (1840). Pamela Anne Messenger, born May 29, 1816, died Dec. 1, 1852. George P. Lienisch, born 1818, died June, 1905. Children—Minerva Augusta, born July 11, 1841, died June 12, 1877; Charles, born Oct. 19, 1842, died Nov. 21, 1842; Anne Gertrude, born March 22, 1844, died April 21, 1931; Rebecca Leonora, born Jan. 19, 1846, died Sept. 18, 1925.

Minerva Augusta Lienisch married Charles Hoffmann (born 1838, died 1881). Settled in O'Fallon, Ill. Children—Charles, born July 6, 1864, died April 17, 1895; Freddie, born Aug. 7, 1867, died Aug. 14, 1868; Philip, born Aug. 29, 1869; Annie Adele, born July 13, 1872, died Aug. 15, 1874; George, born March 21, 1875; Pamela Anne, born June 7, 1877, died May 8, 1931.

Philip Hoffmann married Fredericka Minnie Hirsch (May 22, 1894), born Aug. 27, 1875. Settled in St. Louis, Mo. Children—Carl Detrick Hoffmann, born Nov. 20, 1895; Louise Augusta, born March 4, 1898; Arthur Leslie, born Feb. 3, 1900; Philip Herman, born June 1, 1901, died June 26, 1902; Frederick Lenard, born Nov. 12, 1904; Paul Raymond, born Feb. 29, 1912, died Feb. 29, 1916; George Elmer, born Jan. 27, 1916.

Louise Augusta Hoffmann married Bern Shultz (born May 24, 1892). Children—Madie Odessa, born Oct. 8, 1931.

Arthur L. Hoffmann married Margaret Clare Bernard (born May 6, 1901). Children—Jeanne Claire, born Nov. 9, 1922; Arthur David, born Oct. 8, 1924.

Anne Gertrude Lienisch never married.

Rebecca Leonora Lienisch married Dr. James M. Huckstep. Dr. Huckstep, born Oct. 7, 1840; died July 7, 1916. Settled in Jacksonville, Ill. Children—Homer, born June 7, 1871, died March, 1879; Jessie, born Jan. 20, 1879.

Jessie Huckstep married O. E. Porter Boyd Knell. Settled in Minneapolis, Minn. No children.

OBITUARY

From Jacksonville, Ill., "Journal," July, 1916

"Dr. J. M. Huckstep Dies at Home in Oak Park—Deceased
Had Been a Morgan County Resident Many Years—
An Honorable Army Record.

Word was received yesterday that Dr. J. M. Huckstep died at his home in Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago, Friday evening at seven o'clock, after a long and tedious illness.

Dr. Huckstep was a resident of this county nearly all his life and was reared in the west part, where he grew to manhood.

He enlisted in Co. D, 115th Ill. infantry as a musician in July, 1862, and was mustered out May 29, 1865. On his retirement from the army he studied Dentistry and for several years followed the practice of his profession in this city, and finally gave it up and retired to a farm in the vicinity of Lynville, where he lived for a long time, and was a valued correspondent of the "Journal."

After that he moved to Jacksonville and resided for years in the house on the southwest corner of College Avenue and South Main Street. Later they moved to the house on Grove Street, for many years the homestead of the Gallaher family, where they remained till their removal to Oak Park seven years ago. There the doctor was prominent in the organization and conduct of a Club of former residents of Jacksonville.

He was also a member of the "Borrowed Time" Club, which admitted only those past seventy years of age. He was an active member of Centenary Church while in Jacksonville and devoted much time to the good work. He was also a member of Matt Starr Post G. A. R., joining that body June 22, 1900.

Dr. Huckstep was an enthusiastic gardener and was proud of his success in that line, exhibiting his vegetables with much pride.

He was a writer of no ordinary ability and he was sought for in that line to a considerable extent. He leaves his wife and only one child, Mrs. O. E. Porter, of Chicago. The remains are to arrive here Monday morning and will be taken to Gillham's undertaking parlors and the funeral will be at Centenary church, conducted by Rev. G. W. Flagge at 2 P. M., in charge of the Grand Army."

Note: Dr. and Mrs. Roe (the latter a daughter of Matthew Lyon and half-sister of Anne Messenger) emigrated from Kentucky in 1827 and settled for a number of years in Sangamon County, Ill. Frequent visits were exchanged with the relatives—the Messengers of Ridge Prairie, St. Clair County, Ill.—and thus Pamela Anne, as a girl, found a friend in Miss Anna Sophia Hathaway of Sangamon County.

The following letters give much intimate detail of the lives of Pamela's brothers and sisters, and seem to be a chronicle of marriages, births and deaths. No mention of good times or gay parties, but as Mrs. Knell (Jessie Huckstep) writes: "I am overjoyed to know that my grandmother had four new dresses at one time."

(Original of the following letters in possession of Mrs. Harrington.)

"St. Clair County Illinois Jan 24, 1834

Dear Sophy

I received your letter on the 17th. instant by the hand of Uncle Roe although he was detained some time on the road to this place.

The contents of your letter which is now before me is as acceptable as if I had received it nearer the date.

Your successful journey home and cordial reception when ariven is good news to me. It also appears that your effects had not suffered much during your absence from them.

In answer to your request I will inform of the marriages that has taken place since you left here. Isham Day was married to Emily Bigelow, Levi Wilderman to Francis Lan-

caster, John Bird to Abigail Bigelow, Samuel B. Chandler to Adeline Lecroix and Asa Leach to Ruth Piggott.

Amy has another daughter. It was born on the 13th. of November. It is not named.

The boys got home about the first of December. They left the work unfinished on the account of the inclemency of the weather and scarcity of the timber.

I do not take the Scrap Book but Father takes the St. Clair Gazette. The Hickory Tavern was consumed by fire on the 1st. of November. Goody Leach has joined the Baptists. Letty has left Million again. Broos has moved to Turkey Hill. Katy had a daughter on the 13th. of November it is named Martha Jane.

E. P. M. has gone to Philadelphia after goods and if he is married I do not know it. I have wrote about all I can think of at present. If I have forgot anything I will tell you when you come down.

Our connexions are all well. Yours in haste

PAMELIA A. MESSENGER.

Miss Anna S. M. Hathaway
Sangamon Illinois"

"June 4, 1834.

Dear Anna,

I received your letter on the 1st. of May. I have waited some time for Charles to write to you is all the excuse I can make for not writing sooner.

As you wish to know how it was thought the Hickory Tavern got on fire I will tell you. When Kinney heard it he wanted to know if Franklin was at home. When he found he was not at home he accused Scott & Beedle but the most of the people think it was a moving family that stayed all night that left fire. Some think they took the bureau, table and set of chairs that was in the house.

I am glad to hear that Uncle Abraham and Samuel are well and doing well. I am glad to hear that you are teaching school and doing well also. You need not expect me to come up until fall.

There has been a number of marriages since I wrote to you. Edward P. Mitchell was married to Elizabeth Tyndall of Philadelphia. Some say his father had courted her for him. They say she is cousin to him. Warren Bedle was married to Mary Hunter. William Stanley to Mary Badgley Abraham's daughter Polly Ichabode is married to Preacher Jamesison. Isaac Foreman is not married yet. George Savagent is a widdower again. Edward West has come home.

Franklin went out and finished the surveying this spring and got home well. John stayed at home. Charles and him do the County surveying. Joseph has not been well much of the time since you left here. He went to the doctor. He says it is liver complaint that ails him. He says he can cure him. Minerva and the boy are well. Amanda and her boy are well also. The rest of the family are well as common.

Shortly after you left here Jane Bonham came here and has stayed ever since. Mary lives with Becky - Elon.

Margaret lives with Amanda yet. They are both well. Amy named her babe Amy Caroline. The frost has destroyed the apples and garden truck. The army worms are very bad up where you kept school last summer. Mr. Bedle's crops are very much injured by them. Mrs. Bigole has a babe. Its name is Amelia Ann. Mrs. Lancaster sold her property. Mother sends her respects to Brother and Sister Roe and you also.

Yours truly

PAMELIA A. MESSENGER."

"St. Clair County Illinois December 26, 1835

Dear Anna

I received your letter on the 11 of this month it is the only letter I have received from you since the one you sent by Betsy Riffin, and all the excuse I can make this time is that I had so much to tell you that I was waiting for you to come down as I expected you would be down this fall.

I heard Mr. Phillips say that Samuel had told his son that he was coming down this fall. I expected that you would

come with him. I could tell you more in a day than I can write in a week but the time is passed and you have not come, so I must commence writing all the news I can think of.

Amanda is well as common. She lives as she did when you was here. Margaret lives with her yet, little Daniel is a fine, hearty boy.

Franklin has had considerable sickness in his family. His daughter Elizabeth died on the 4 of October 1834, he has another daughter it was born on the 16th. of last April its name is Louisa Jane.

Charles and his family are well. Stacey fell down with an ax and cut off the end of his little finger on his left hand.

Elon has another daughter it was born on the 24th. of last April. Mr. Piggott died on the 7th. of November. John and his wife are both well

Joseph Leach died with the fever on the 24th. of last August. Minerva has come home she has a daughter it was born on the 11th. of November, its name is Pamela Anne. Minerva and little John have both been sick but they are well now. John is one of the smartest little fellows it would do you good to see him.

Matthew has had several hard spells of sickness. He is well now. One of Father's nephews came on last June (from Vermont) He has gone out with a surveying party.

Warren Beedle is married to Mary Hunter. Catherine is married to Whitfield Scott brother to William, his father died last spring. Miss Hart one of your little scholars was killed by a stick of timber falling on her. Old Mrs. Dickson died last summer.

Charley Burky is married to Miss Holbroock. Tack Clumpitt to Cely Simpson. Foss has been to New Orleans and he came back to Franklin's and was sick most all summer. He lives in St. Louis now. Mr. Broos has been very sick. He has lost the use of his right hand. He has three children. The youngest is a year old. Its name is David.

Francis Wilderman has one son. His name is George. She expects to have another against he is a year old.

Micha Badgley had a son and it is dead. Abram Badgley's wife and two of his children are dead. William Stanley

had a daughter and shortly after it was born he died and in a few weeks it died. Old Mrs. Badgeley, old Mrs. Shook and Mrs. Bonham are all dead.

Harriet Shook died last August. James Akeman is married to Miss Wilson. Tellitha had a daughter about two months after you left here. She has got married since to a cabinet maker in Belleville.

Washington West's daughter is married to Mr. Flanigin a merchant in Belleville. Edward West is single yet. James Mitchell is married to a widow Crow from Philadelphia. Edward has set up merchandise in St. Louis. He has a son. It was a year old last October. Its name is James Tyndale.

Capt. Braly's wife died on 4th. of May. He was here a few days ago and made particular enquiry about you. He wanted to know if you was married &c.

I have got me a black silk dress a purple circassian a white Jaconet and a fucy painted muslin. I have got two double coverlets home from the weavers and two more ready for the loom.

January 11, 1836

I have been very busy preparing to go to school to Mrs. Brooks in Belleville and delayed sending this until I went to town as I calculated to commence going this week but I have been disappointed on the account of not making application soon enough. I must wait until next session. I want you to come down to go with me. Minerva wants you to come down very much. Mother is two years and two months nearer well than she was when you left here. If you was only here I could tell you a great deal more.

I still remain your affectionate Friend

PAMELIA A. MESSENGER

Anna S. H. Hathaway"

"St. Clair County Illinois Jan. 1, 1837

Dear Anna,—

I received your letter dated May 23 in due time. I have delayed answering it for months. I suppose you have given

up all hopes of hearing from me any more. You must excuse me for my delay.

I am glad to hear that you are well and pleasantly situated. I should be very glad to see you. I hope I shall take a trip to Morgan County before long and if I should I will go and see you.

You made enquiry respecting your mother's grave. Charles has not fixed it yet. He told me to tell you he would fix it as soon as he could. He has taken the bearing of the grave with the meeting-house and wrote it down so he would not be mistaken about the place if he should have to wait much longer.

There has been considerable sickness in his family. Amy has been troubled with a cough and it was so bad last summer she could not lie down to sleep. She enjoys herself better at present.

Amanda has a daughter. It was born on the 10th. of August. She named it Hannah. She was troubled with a broken breast, otherways than that she was very well. Little Daniel is well.

Mary lives with John. He sold his farm last fall and purchased a lot in Belleville. He and his wife are well. They have a little boy and girl bound to them. Margaret lives with her sister Anna Hendrix.

Amanda and her children are by themselves most of the time. Mr. Phillips comes and goes as he did.

Franklin had his heel cord cut in the first harvist by a dutchman that was cradling wheat. He had been from home and on his return stopped at the Postlewait place and was talking with the man when the accident happened. He sent for a surgeon and had the wound sewed up. It healed very slow, it was some time before he could attend to his work.

Elon's family are all well. They expect an addition to it every day. Cyrus Piggott died last February. Mrs. Piggott lives at Asa Leaches the most of the time. Eleanor lived at Elon's from the time they broke up house-keeping until last month when she was married to William Phillips, Daniel's second son. Elon was very much opposed to the match in consequence of which they met here and went to Mr. Philip's

to celebrate the nuptials. James Piggott's wife died on the 10 of last September.

Mrs. Redman and her daughter Mrs. Ogle died last fall. Mr. Shook's second son died last February.

Married: Charles Lancaster to Naomi Chance, Isaac Foreman to Widow Hardesty, Ben West to Louisa Mitchell, cousins, Narcisus Penceneau to Felicity Penceneau, cousins, Capt. Bruly to Paris Mason's daughter.

Andrew Tenny and his wife are parted. Frances Wilderman has a daughter. It was born last February. It's name is Mary Lonetta. She wishes she could see you again.

Father has stopped taking the Evening Post and takes the Culturist or Farmer's Magazine both of which are very interesting. Mother's health is tolerable good. She still has strange notions about herself not quite the same as she did when you was here. She nurses Minerva's little girl considerable of the time. Minerva and her children are well. She would be very glad to see you.

Matthew has his health better this fall than he has for some time before. I went to school awhile since I wrote to you. I had so much work to attend to at home I could not stay long. You may know I have not wrote much when you see this.

I want you to write to me as soon as you can about yourself and those you have lived with especially, and those I have heard you talk about such as Betsy Bensn Rigins Smith—I want to know which one of the children it was that died.

I have got me a new french merino dress and a lilac merino of which I will send you a scrap. I want to see you and tell you more than I could write in a month. I wish you could come down and stay awhile with me.

I remain yours

PAMELIA A. MESSENGER"

Anna S. M. Hathaway

Athens—Sangamon County
Illinois

"St. Clair County, Illinois, August 18, 1839.

"Dear Sister,—

I suppose you think that I have forgotten you as you have not heard from me lately. But you must not think so for I think of you by day and dream of you by night.

In my dreams I see you coming and I hasten to meet you thinking I can tell you all that I have to tell in much better style than I can write it. In your letter last April you whispered something about marriage but as I have not heard anything about it since I have concluded that you was just trying to April fool me.

Becka lives in Belleville. I have not seen her since the day that John was buried. I have not heard from Wm. Feuss for some time and of course I can tell you nothing new about him.

Father has deeded the old homestead to Minerva, Matthew and myself. The place where the house is belongs to me. We have a new garden before pretty well cultivated. Our strawberries did not bare this spring.

We have rented the orchard and old field to a young man. We intend to try to have farming carried on here again.

There has nothing remarkable occurred among our family connection only Elon has a son. Its name is John.

Charles has been elected County surveyor. His business hurries him very much. I am keeping school at the Clinton Meeting house. I have rising of twenty-five scholars. I am to get a dollar a month for each scholar. I have signed for the Gentleman's Magazine, William E. Burton is the editor of this periodical. It is printed in Philadelphia. It is very interesting. I add no more at present."

I remain your PAMELIA M.....

Sophia H.....

MATTHEW LYON

(See "Life of Matthew Lyon," by McLaughlin.)

"Matthew Lyon was born July 14, 1750, in Wicklow County, Ireland. Of the lives of his parents but few particulars are known. It is probable that the occupation of his father was that of a small farmer. He must have possessed some means as he placed his son at school in Dublin, and afforded him opportunity of acquiring a fair English education, and a little knowledge of Latin and Greek.

The last surviving daughter of Matthew Lyon, the late venerable Mrs. Eliza A. Roe, of Illinois, was of opinion that her father's parents were wealthy. During Matthew's childhood a famine occurred in Ireland and widespread destitution prevailed among the people. The fact that the father was able in those trying times to provide means to educate his son at a distance from home is evidence that he was at least in easy circumstances. It is the custom in Ireland to place children at school at a very early age. Lyon must have been very young, for all accounts agree that his father died when he was a small boy, and that his school days ended when he was in his thirteenth year.

About the middle of the eighteenth century several insurrections occurred in various parts of Ireland. It is the opinion of several historians that the elder Lyon participated in the uprising of the "White Boys", and with many other of his innocent countrymen was put to death.

At thirteen, after leaving school, Matthew Lyon was placed in a Dublin printing office, or news-paper office, to learn the trade of printer and book-binder. He worked here about two years. This afterwards proved of great advantage to him in America.

It is not at all improbable that the father of Matthew

Lyon lost both his estate and life during the uprising of the White Boys, which followed the wholesale eviction of the peasantry from their farms. But in the estimation of those conversant in the Irish State Trials of the blood-stained eighteenth century, such a death will not militate against the character of the elder Lyon, but rather strengthen the opinion that he was a worthy and brave man who perished at the hands of those who could not subdue him to their purposes.

The historians state that Matthew Lyon's mother was twice married. Matthew often spoke of her in after years with tender affection, and of the tears he shed at leaving her.

While living in Dublin he had read a great deal about the new world, and to his mother he often expressed the wish to come to America, but she invariably refused her consent. Recognizing his talents, she indulged in day-dreams of future greatness for him in Ireland, and mother love no doubt strengthened her opposition.

But having resolved to quit the down-trodden land of his birth, his resolution became more firmly fixed by opposition, and at length he determined to put it into execution at the first opportunity. That opportunity soon offered. American sea-captains were always on the look-out for Irish youths, and Lyon met one of them in Dublin in 1765 who commanded a fine vessel about to sail for New York. The captain offered Lyon a free passage in place of wages, in consideration of which the youth was to serve as cabin boy during the trip across the Atlantic. These terms were accepted by Lyon. He was the possessor of a guinea, which he placed in the captain's hands for safe keeping until they should arrive at New York. But the captain proved to be a rogue. He kept the guinea and sold young Lyon, when they landed, as a "redemptioneer".

See "History of Ancient Woodbury (Conn.)," by William Cothren, Chapter 18, Page 320.

"By an act under the title 'arrest' in the code of laws compiled in 1650 and not repealed until 165 years later, it was provided that if no other means could be found to pay a debt for which a debtor was imprisoned, if the creditor required it, and the court judged it reasonable, the debtor might be disposed of in service to satisfy the debt.

It is asserted to have been a common practice, for poor foreigners, who were unable to pay their passage money, to engage their passage by stipulating with the captain of the vessel which brought them to this country, that he might assign them in service to raise the money which was his due, on arrival at the port of destination.

Persons assigned in this manner were called 'Redemptioners' and more than one was so held in Ancient Woodbury. Among the number was Matthew Lyon, a native of Ireland, who was assigned on his arrival in New York to Jabez Bacon of Woodbury, who brought him home and after enjoying his services for some time, he assigned for the remainder of the time of service to Hugh Hannah, of Litchfield, for a pair of stags, valued at 12 pounds.

By dint of sterling native talent, under these most disheartening circumstances, he fought his way to fame and eminence; and was afterward a member of Congress from Vermont, and also from Kentucky. He was one of the number convicted under the famous 'Alien and Sedition' laws, and fined, but the fine was subsequently remitted by Congress. Lyon's success furnishes a striking example of the genius of the institutions of our favored country".

See "History of the Irish Settlers in North America," by Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

("George Taylor, a signer of the Declaration of Independ-

ence from Pennsylvania, was a redemptioner. He was born in Ireland in 1716, so poor that his services were sold on his arrival to pay the expenses of his passage out.")

See "Matthew Lyon, the Hampden of Congress," by McLaughlin.

"Interesting particulars in relation to Colonel Lyon's early life lie buried away in several town and county histories of Connecticut, his first home in this country. Some of these books are now very scarce, while others are out of print and practically inaccessible. The minute and apparently trivial details contained in these unpretentious books will always be a joy and well-spring of delight to the historical and critical scholars of the next age.

Thanks to these old chroniclers we are enabled to accompany Matthew Lyon from the ship that bore the youthful emigrant to these shores, to trace his steps from New York to his first home in Connecticut, from that place to his second home in the same Colony, and thence across the Green Mountains to the Valley of Lake Champlain.

Vermont has been claimed by some Connecticut writers as the child of Litchfield county. The principal founders of the hardy little State emigrated from that county. Ethan Allen and his several brothers, as well as Thomas Chittenden, Seth Warner, Matthew Lyon, Remember Baker, the Galushas, Chipmans, and other Vermont magnates all hailed from Connecticut. Among these distinguished Litchfieldians, four became governors of Vermont, three senators in Congress, and several of them members of the House of Representatives, including in the last category the subject of this biography."

(Copied from "The Pioneer History of Illinois," by John Reynolds, Pages 276-277-278-279-280.)

"In the year 1800 sailed down the Ohio river, Matthew

Lyon and family, with John Messenger and Dr. George Cadwell and their respective families. These last two named were the sons-in-law of Lyon and all settled in Kentucky at Eddyville.

Matthew Lyon had obtained a considerable celebrity as a member in Congress—had been in the Revolution and was a warm advocate of Thomas Jefferson and Republicanism, against John Adams and Federalism.

He possessed some talents and much ardor and enthusiasm. While he was in Congress he had a difficulty with a member of the Federal party and spit in his face. He was up before Congress for contempt but speeches were the only result. He was extremely bitter against the administration of Adams, and he was fined and imprisoned under the Alien and Sedition laws. While he was in prison in the state of Vermont his friends elected him to Congress and took him out of confinement to serve them in the Congress of the United States.

He represented his district from Kentucky in Congress for several terms, and was always during a long and important life an excessively warm and enthusiastic partisan in politics. He was at last appointed an Indian agent for the southern Indians and died there, Spadra Bluff, Arkansas, at an advanced age. Long after his death Congress paid back to his heirs the fine he paid with interest. It was considered by Congress that the fine was paid under a void law, and that it was due to principle, as well as to his descendants, to refund the amount paid with interest. I voted in Congress to refund the fine and interest to his heirs.

Matthew Lyon was a droll composition. His leading trait of character was his zeal and enthusiasm, almost to madness itself, in any cause he espoused. He never seemed to act cool and deliberate but always in a tumult and bustle, as if

he were in a house on fire, and was hurrying to get out. His Irish impulses were honest, and always on the side of human freedom. This covers his excessive zeal."

The February, 1934, issue of the "Welsh-American Magazine," edited in New York City, contains the following article:

"THE WELSH-AMERICAN MAGAZINE

New York City,

Gentlemen,—

Your highly esteemed favor received, asking me to write something about myself. I prefer others to do that, so I quote from the December 14th. issue of the Lyon County Herald of Eddyville, Kentucky, the leading news-paper of the Great Kentucky Southwest, whose history is closely connected with such celebrities as Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson, General Grant, Admiral Foote, Jenny Lind, Irvin Cobb, and various members of the Lyon family, after which Lyon County is named.

"Zenas H. Ellis, Friend of Town's Founder

Helps Beautify Cemetery.

Distinguished Vermonter Paid Tribute to Colonel Matthew
Lyon in Visit Here.

In 1925 there came to Eddyville a distinguished visitor, a man of many philanthropic deeds, an extensive traveler and of broad interests, Mr. Zenas H. Ellis, of Fair Haven, Vermont.

Having attended a National Nut Growers' Convention in St. Louis, of which he is a prominent member, Mr. Ellis came here to satisfy a long felt desire to visit the home of and pay homage to the memory of a man whose early life

and history constitute an important part in Fair Haven, which city this man, Col, Matthew Lyon, founded late in the 1700's.

About 1800 Col. Lyon, with his family and many of his old neighbors, foremost citizens of Vermont, came to Eddyville, joining the pioneer settlers who were pouring into Kentucky from Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina. Since his first visit Mr. Ellis has been a welcome visitor on another occasion, namely, to collect data upon the career of his famous friend whose life was picturesque and dynamic from first to last.

Last year when the first R. F. C. work was done here, one of the most important things to many citizens of Eddyville was to make a new highway to the old cemetery in order to cut off long, rocky, steep grades. As the road progressed, the cemetery board was asked to take it over for beautification. This they gladly did in the face of an empty treasury.

Letters went out to friends and relatives telling of the plan and ready response followed from a number. The first and largest contribution came from Colonel Lyon's distinguished friend, Mr. Ellis, in unique form. His check for fifty dollars, was the last received by Mr. Ellis when he was serving in the Vermont Legislature, and we expect he now prizes the cancelled check on account of its use in helping to beautify the road which leads to and beyond the spot that holds the remains of the man whose memory he reveres."

The article in the WELSH-AMERICAN MAGAZINE continues:

"Now a few words about Colonel Lyon. He was the founder of, promoter and proprietor of all its many industries, and represented Fair Haven ten times in the Vermont Legislature, where, unlike politicians in general, he worked

to kill a measure which would benefit himself. He was elected Congressman from three different states—seven times in all.

He was America's greatest champion of Free Speech and the Freedom of the Press, even suffering therefor the confines of a loathsome dungeon cell until he was liberated therefrom by the potent votes of his faithful constituents which sent him the second time from Vermont to Congress where he made Thomas Jefferson President of the United States.

He marched with Ethan Allen to the capture of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775. At the battle of Hubbardton, July 7, 1777, which was the only battle ever fought in Vermont, and where our glorious Stars and Stripes was first unfurled in battle and received its first baptism in blood, he saved the defeated Continental troops from capture, thus making it the turning point in the Revolution.

By his side rests his second wife, the daughter of Thomas Chittenden, of Welsh descent, the first Governor of Vermont. Near by, their children, Chittenden, several times a Congressman; Matthew, Jr., a general; and Aurelia, the ancestress of a prominent Virginia family, all three born in Fair Haven, and Giles, born in Kentucky. Also Loraine, a daughter by his first wife, born at Arlington, Vermont, which town her father represented four times in the Vermont Legislature. Also Hylan Benton Lyon, his grand-son, a distinguished general, the father of Captain Frank Lyon, still living, of the United States Navy, who was with Captain Clark, a Vermonter, at the battle of Santiago. Also a granddaughter and her husband, W. B. Machen, who was United States Senator. She was called the handsomest girl in all the country round. No wonder, seeing that her father was born right here in Fair Haven of such good Irish and Welsh stock.

As a fitting supplement to the above I enclose a cut of the tomb-stone of Colonel Lyon, with the inscription thereon. It is literally and figuratively the keystone of the whole Necropolis of Eddyville, looking down on the famous Cumberland River, once teeming with palatial and commodious steamboats plying between Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and Nashville. It carried the gunboats of Foote and the transports of Grant up to the siege and capture of Fort Donelson, the first great victory of the North over the South in the War between the States.

On its banks were the immense shipyards of Colonel Lyon. Not far off, Bessemer steel was first made, and which revolutionized the iron business. Above and below is an eddy which gives the name to the well kept up place, Eddyville, a thriving, industrious community, and the County Seat of Lyon County.

I have wandered through the aisles of Westminster Abbey crowded with the magnificent memorials of mighty kings and queens, through the walks of Pere La Chaise Cemetery in Paris, filled with the celebrities of France, and gazed upon the imposing figures of Ferdinand and Isabella reclining upon their Sarcophagus in the stately cathedral at Granada, Spain, but not in all of them with the same emotion and reverence I experienced in this holy shrine.

Therefore I deemed it not only a pleasure but a duty to contribute to the adornment and accessibility of this God's Acre which contains the last remains of the Super Hero who did so much for my town of Fair Haven, my State of Vermont, and our whole nation as well.

I wish to express my hearty thanks to the members of the Lyon family for their kind hospitality, to all the members of the cemetery board for undertaking these improvements, and to the late Senator Utley for giving me a photo of the

above monument, and a plant of myrtle from the grave, which I carefully planted in the garden of my Fair Haven home, near the old summer house built by Colonel Lyon, and around and in which his children played, and were sometimes watched over by such relatives as their grand-father, Governor Chittenden, or their great-uncle, Colonel Ethan Allen, when my place was owned by Colonel Lyon in the long ago, and therefore doubly dear to me.

Sincerely,

ZENAS H. ELLIS.

The Rutland (Vermont) Daily Herald, May 20, 1933 edition, contains the following article:

ZENAS H. ELLIS TELLS OF WORK ON THE MATTHEW LYON HOME

By Mary Gilbert Smith.

"No, I didn't go South this winter," said Zenas H. Ellis of Fair Haven, "and I didn't go to Paris last summer. There were too many other uses for my money. I've never seen a time when so many men were glad to work on this place as there are now.

We've set out a lot of young fruit trees. Those plums are a cross between the Japanese plum and the hardy Western one. The Nicollett cherries are another cross for quality and hardiness. Some of the trees came from Minnesota and Dakota, and should prove good varieties for Vermont.

Explains Fruit Trees.

We've just grafted those apple trees with Spitzenbergs, Gilliflowers and Rhode Island Greenings—good old varieties that are getting too scarce. That's a buffalo berry, and this a Western shad—both good fruits that do well here. The

raspberries and strawberries are cross bred varieties from which we expect a lot.

This is an improved rhubarb that doesn't go to seed. That is a sweet kind that doesn't call for much sugar. The Japanese quinces are showy shrubs now, but they make just as good jelly as any other kind. That asparagus is rust-proof.

I have every kind of nut tree that grows, I guess. That is the only pecan tree in the State of Vermont and this is the only English Walnut tree. We had each of 'em covered with three wagon loads of dirt last winter, and have just taken it off.

We're going to dam the water in this glen and make a pond to grow all our native water and swamp plants—white and yellow pond lilies, pickerel weed, cardinal flowers, wild callas, skunk cabbage and all the rest. We've cleaned up the banks, you see. That's a big birch, isn't it? It's the parent of all these white birches.

We made this bit of corduroy road last year, to cover a muddy piece on the path to the spring. All the famous men of Vermont have drunk at this spring, beginning with Matthew Lyon, Ethan Allen and Thomas Chittenden.

Lyon House and Barn.

Matthew Lyon built this house and the barn. Did you ever see bigger beams than these in the barn? This door is made of a single plank. Were you ever in the cellar of the house? It's a complete dwelling place in itself, smoke-house and all, ready to resist an Indian attack.

Fair Haven wasn't a very safe place in the days when Colonel Skene at Skenesborough, now White-hall, and Ethan Allen were at odds with each other. The Indians were likely to make raids at any time. The women and children of Lyon household could have lived for a long time in this cellar while the men were fighting the Indians.

That big log tub was to make soap in and on that bench hogs were dressed. This is an old wagon seat such as the pioneers put into their wagons for their women to ride to meeting on.

Yes, I have quite a museum and library in these two rooms. This copper tankard was General Burgoyne's and was taken at Saratoga. The family that owned it presented it to me because of my interest in such things.

This is a picture of Matthew Lyon, and this is a painting of his forge. I got it from a descendant of his in Michigan. This brooch and earring belonged to his wife and these are books from his library.

He was one of the most remarkable men in the early history of Vermont. An Englishman who wrote about Vermont near the end of the 18th Century devoted more space to Fair Haven and Matthew Lyon than to almost any other place and person. He told of his slate mills, saw mills, forges and other enterprises, and marveled at the number of his interests.

Matthew Lyon got back to Congress just in time to cast the vote that made Thomas Jefferson president over Aaron Burr. So all the country has cause to be grateful to him, though we can hardly expect every one to think as much of him as we do at Fair Haven."

The Fair Haven (Vermont) Era edition of August 25, 1933, publishes a speech on historical data by Z. H. Ellis from which the following is an extract:

"At the first census of the United States in 1790, Benson was more than the average size town of Rutland County. It had more inhabitants than Fair Haven and West Haven combined, almost twice as many as Burlington, and over five times as many as Montpelier. In the election of 1798 it gave a vote of more than two to one for Colonel Matthew

Lyon, the founder of Fair Haven, for Congress, and contributed its full share to the grand cavalcade of over four hundred horsemen which escorted him as a guard of honor from his unjust imprisonment at Vergennes down to his home at Fair Haven on his way to Congress at Philadelphia to make Thomas Jefferson President of the United States instead of the miscreant Aaron Burr, the candidate of President John Adams, who had caused the above imprisonment for his selfish and nefarious ends."

MARY HORSFORD

Matthew Lyon's First Wife.

Matthew Lyon was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Horsford of Cornwall, Litchfield Co., Conn. Of this union there were four children: Ann, born Jan. 14, 1774, married John Messenger, died Oct. 16, 1842; James, born April 15, 1776, married Phila Risley, died April 13, 1824; Pamela, born 1778, married Dr. George Cadwell; Loraine, born 1783, died 1800.

Mary Horsford was born Oct. 27, 1751. Married to Matthew Lyon, June 23, 1772. Died April 29, 1782. Buried at Arlington, Vt.

(A copy of the "Rutland Daily Herald," under date of June 14, 1934, was mailed to this historian by Zenas H. Ellis of Fair Haven, Vt., with the following marked article:)

"D. A. R. TO RESTORE LYON GRAVESTONE"

Zenas H. Ellis Gives Fund for Care of Shrine by
Wallingford Women.

(Special to the Herald.)

WALLINGFORD, June 13.—At the meeting of Palestrello Chapter D. A. R. this afternoon at the home of the

regent, Mrs. E. N. Edgerton, Mrs. W. K. Merriam and Mrs. Eugene Smith announced a gift to the chapter of \$80.00 from Zenas H. Ellis of Fair Haven.

Of this sum \$30.00 is for the restoration of the marble headstone of Mrs. Mary Lyon, wife of Col. Matthew Lyon, in St. James Cemetery in Arlington, and \$50.00 for the perpetual care of her grave.

Mrs. Lyon's marble slab had fallen on to her grave and was broken into four pieces. The marble will be set flat on the grave in a bed of cement, which will hold its broken parts together."

Mrs. Mary Lyon was the daughter of Ensign Samuel Horsford and his wife, Mary (Grant) Horsford.

There has been a tradition that she was a niece of Ethan Allen and J. Fairfax McLaughlin so states in his Biography of Matthew Lyon. This, however, has been proven to be an error.

According to genealogists we have learned that Ensign Samuel Horsford married a widow, her first husband having been an uncle of Ethan Allen. Her maiden name was Mary Grant. This accounts for the mistake, and the family was evidently on very intimate and friendly terms with the Allens. The name of Horsford was prominent in Cornwall and Windsor, Conn., as far back as 1658. (See public Records of Colony of Conn.)

BEULAH CHITTENDEN

Matthew Lyon's Second Wife.

Beulah Chittenden, born May 15th, 1764, was the fourth daughter of Thomas Chittenden—first governor of Vermont.

At the age of sixteen she was married to George Galusha, son of a future governor of the state. Of this marriage there was one child—a son (Elijah G. Galusha).

George Galusha died when his wife was only nineteen and a year later she was married to Matthew Lyon. "No more devoted couple ever entered into the holy state of matrimony at Arlington than Matthew Lyon and the daughter of Governor Chittenden. A large and interesting family of sons and daughters, a quiver full, blessed their long union of nearly forty years' duration, during the course of which, with admirable spirit and cheerfulness, the wife went about her duties, and the husband, as we are told by various historians, became one of the most successful business men and political leaders in Vermont, and the most remarkable character among the public men of southwestern Kentucky."

The following is a literal copy of this family record:

M. Lyon—Issue Second Venture: Minerva, born May 27, 1785; Chittenden, born Feb. 22, 1787; Aurelia, born June 27, 1790; Matthew, born April 18, 1792; Noah Chitt, born March 22, 1794; Deceased, born Aug. 16, same; Beulah, born July 26, 1796; Giles, born 1803; Eliza Ann, born June 11, 1805.

On the back of the paper in a different hand appears:

Col. Matthew Lyon
Was born July 14, 1750

Beulah Lyon
Was born May 15, 1764

Col. Matthew Lyon
Deceased August 1, 1822

(Beulah Lyon died Feb. 7, 1824. Buried at Eddyville, Ky.)

Extract from "Recollections of Frontier Life," by Elizabeth A. Roe, youngest daughter of Matthew Lyon:

"My mother was a daughter of Governor Thomas Chit-

tenden, the first governor of the state of Vermont. He was re-elected until he served in that office fifteen years. He was a very pious man and raised his children very strictly. My mother was therefore the subject of early religious impressions, but as she entered upon lights and shades of life she lost in a measure these good impressions, and became a gay fashionable woman, and enjoyed life to its fullest extent if ever any woman did.

She was first in society; first in dress, and, being a handsome woman was very much admired, both for her style of dress and neatness of house keeping. Her intelligence, together with her amiable disposition, won for her the love and confidence of all who made her acquaintance.

BEULAH CHITTENDEN LYON

Thus she glided along life's stream, till she was nearly forty-seven years of age. At that late period the Lord in mercy powerfully awakened her, she saw her danger,—sought at once, and found the Lord in the pardon of her sins. Uniting with the Methodist E. P. church, she ever afterwards lived a constant, humble Christian, serving the Lord in spirit and in truth, always ready for any good work or words.

I being her youngest child (then nine years of age) she seemed particularly interested in me, yet she earnestly prayed for those with whom she had associated in the ball-room, at the card-table, and in all the other amusements of fashionable life. Oh how often did she exhort with her children to lay aside such vain pleasures, and to seek real pleasure in the religion of Jesus. Often she thus plead with them, but with little success, as they still continued in the same course.

My father (Matthew Lyon) was a man who the world called, at that age, a kind-hearted, generous, noble-minded deist.

He believed in an all-wise Creator and preserver of the universe, was a worldly minded business man, all absorbed in promoting the interest and improvement of the new country—Kentucky, where he had lately settled a large colony. He thought the preaching of the gospel had a tendency to

improve the moral condition of society, and therefore contributed liberally to the support of the ministry—treating them all with kind respect, no matter to what denomination they belonged.

Ministers were always invited to his home and treated hospitably, and seldom went away without a nice present; but when they ventured to bring the great truths of the gospel to bear upon his mind he would say, "My dear sir, I have no time to think of this matter now; but you go on your way, the cause you work for is a good one, and I will help you all I can." He always attended services on the Sabbath, and desired his work-hands to go; at some seasons of the year his workmen and their families would make quite a large audience. Yet he knew nothing of the saving influence of the gospel until in his last illness. Although he died away from home, from what we learned of the state of his mind, we have hopes in his death.

While Rev. Dr. P. Cartwright, then a young man in the field, preaching with zeal for the salvation of precious souls, was a guest in our home, he laid his hand upon my head and said, "God bless the child," and I believe the Holy Spirit sealed those impressions on my heart at that time which have never been erased.

My pride and vanity had always been gratified in every respect. My older brothers were engaged in a dry goods establishment, and never failed when purchasing their stock to select for me the newst and most stylish article of dress. Our family dressed in the richest apparel and moved in the most fashionable circles.

But as I became more interested in my dear mother's example and religion I strove to give up all the amusements of the world, and discard dressing finely, which I had loved dearly, and had bowed at the shrine of fashion as much as anyone possibly could. My brothers were displeased with me. They were men of wealth and influence in a worldly sense. My sister (Minerva) had married a wealthy man (Dr. Catlett) and moved away some distance. Her husband was a graduate of West Point, and was a surgeon in the war of 1812. He died in 1824."

The following letter, written by Chittenden Lyon, eldest son of Matthew Lyon, to Judge James Witherell of Fair Haven, Vermont (old friend of his father's), gives much information concerning the various children of Matthew Lyon..

(From J. Fairfax McLaughlin's Biography of Matthew Lyon:)

"House of Representatives

Washington, D. C., April 5, 1828.

To Hon. James Witherell:

Dear Sir,—

Your esteemed favor of the 17th. ultimo was received this morning, and letter contained therein was handed to Colonel Watson. It gives me great pleasure to receive this attention from the long and much valued friend of my lamented father, and brings to my mind the scenes of my childhood. I well recollect you and your family, and regret to learn that so many of them have, like my own connection, 'gone the way of all flesh.'

You enquire after my mother. She is no more; she survived my father about 18 months, worn down with grief and affliction for the misfortune and death of her husband and two children in less than two years; but she found consolation and resignation in religion. She had been for the last twelve years of her somewhat eventful life an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in full hope and faith of sleeping in the arms of her God.

My eldest half-brother James Lyon, died in South Carolina about four years since, poor. My eldest half-sister Ann Messenger, and her family reside in Illinois near Belleville. Her husband is in comfortable circumstances, and very respectable.

Sister Pamela resides in the same state; her husband, Dr. George Cadwell, died some two years since, leaving seven unmarried daughters, and no son (his only one having died some years before him) in moderate circumstances. My half-brother Elijah G. Galusha, resides in Kentucky, near

me. He married the daughter of Mr. Throop, and is a poor farmer. My eldest own sister, Minerva, resides in Beavertown, Pa. Her husband, Dr. Catlett, late surgeon in the United States Army, died a little more than three years ago, in moderate circumstances.

My sister, Aurelia, died about nine months before my father, leaving two orphan children. Her husband, Dr. H. Skinner, died about two years before her, and left a pretty little estate for her children. My brother Matthew lives within two miles of my residence, (Eddyville, Ky.) and is doing very well—in fact, getting rich, for he minds the main chance and dabbles but little in politics, but is a candidate for elector on the Jackson ticket. My sister, Eliza Ann, born in Kentucky, resides also in the state of Illinois. She married a worthy man, but poor, and moved to that state about one year ago. My youngest brother Giles, also born in Kentucky, and who lived with my mother, died in the 20th. year of his age, about five months before my mother.

I have had a severe indisposition since my arrival here, which confined me near a month, but I am now perfectly recovered. I have had the misfortune to lose my wife since I left home. She died on the 4th. of February, and has left me a family of five young children, the eldest 10 years, the youngest 3 months and 4 days.

Please present my respects to your good lady.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHITTENDEN LYON."

A. N. Adams' "History of Fair Haven," pages 424-425.

CAPT. JAMES PIGGOTT

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington:

"The name James Piggott appears with rank 'Captain' upon an undated list of officers of the 8th. Pennsylvania Regiment Revolutionary War, appointed by the Counsel of Safety, pursuant to a resolution of Congress dated Sept. 16, 1776, which shows he was commissioned August 9, 1776. A return of the officers of this Regiment dated Dec. 10, 1777, shows that he resigned Oct. 22, 1777."

From records in Mercantile Library, St. Louis, Mo.:

"Capt. James Piggott served in privateering business, removed to Westmoreland, Pa. where he commanded a company, made Captain April 6, 1776. Served under Gen. St. Clair. Was in battles of Brandywine, Saratoga, following Gen. St. Clair to the west. Placed in command of Fort Jefferson five miles below mouth of Ohio. He came to St. Clair Co. Ill. and established a fort in 1783 west of Columbia. In 1795 he built a ferry between East St. Louis and St. Louis. He died Feb. 20, 1799 in East St. Louis, Ill."

See "Illinois State Historical Society," Vol. 8, No. 1, page 291:

"James Piggott, born in Connecticut. (See page 133: (about 1739.) "Piggott's block house fort a mile and a half west of present town of Columbia in Monroe Co., situated on small stream known as Le Grand Russian."

See "Reynold's Pioneer History of Illinois":

"Piggott's Fort mentioned (page 342)—1788. Piggott builds block house (page 131) at foot of Mississippi bluff where creek Grand Russian south of Columbia runs through

the bluff about one and a half miles west of Columbia in Monroe County. Settled about 1780.

Kaskaskia settled about 1783 (page 1422.) Immigrant in 1781—Monroe County. One of Gen. Clark's soldiers. In charge of Fort Jefferson. Entitled to Land Grant. 400 acres each to heads of families who had improved land in district of Kaskaskia prior to 1788. James Piggott (Page 424-425). 100 acres land to each militia man doing duty on Aug. 1, 1790 within the district of Kaskaskia.

Militiamen entitled to land grant, sons of Capt. Piggott—Levi and William—(page 425) Jonas Piggott"

See "Illinois Historical Collections," Vol. 2:

"James Piggott. In command at Fort Jefferson during siege by Chicasaws in 1778. Took up residence in Illinois in 1780. Appointed Justice to Court of St. Clair County.

Capt. Piggott's first wife died at Fort Jefferson and was buried inside the walls while the Indians besieged the outside.

(Capt. Piggott married his first wife in Connecticut about 1761. Marriage licenses were not required at that time and marriage records were not kept.)

See "Combined History of Randolph, Monroe and Perry Counties." Published by J. L. McDonough & Co., Philadelphia (page 77):

"The founding of the present city of East St. Louis, Ill. is due to the foresight of the pioneer, Capt. James Piggott. In 1797 he had erected two small cabins near the shore where he had established a rude ferry system across the river by the consent of the Spanish Commandant at St. Louis. Thus the first ferry was established, out of which grew one

of the wealthiest monopolies of the west. The license was issued by Zenon Trudeau of Upper Louisiana, lieutenant Governor of the province"

See "Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of St. Clair Co." (Wilderman), page 761:

"Wiggins Ferry and the Bridges"

"About 1794, Captain James Piggott obtained, upon promise of payment of a yearly stipend in fowls and wild game, privilege from the St. Louis authorities to establish a ferry landing on the west side of the Mississippi River opposite Market street. On the Illinois side there was no one who claimed rights superior to his. The river then extended beyond Cahokia Creek, the 'island' territory having been then inconsiderable. He established his eastern landing at a point opposite the site of what is now the Elliott Frog and Switch Works, between Main Street and Cahokia Creek, and threw a rude bridge over the creek. It was not until 1797 that he got his ferry in operation. His first boat was simply a railed-in platform supported by log canoes and propelled by creoles by means of poles and long sweeps. Captain Piggott died in 1799.

To this date the enterprise was under Captain Piggott's immediate personal supervision. Great as had been his foresight, he passed away having builded, perhaps, more wisely than he knew.

His wife was the executrix of his will. She first rented the ferry to Doctor Wallis for a year embraced 1801-02; then to one Adams for a year embraced 1803-04. About this time Mrs. Piggott married Jacob Collard and moved over the river to St. Louis. Before leaving, however, she leased the ferry to John Campbell for ten years. Campbell selfishly

and treacherously procured a license for a ferry in his own name.

During the term of the lease and for a short time the Piggott Ferry was known as Campbell's Ferry. Mrs. Col-lard took her claim into the courts and after some litigation, which ended in the defeat of Campbell and his abettors, re-established the enterprise in the proprietorship of the Piggott heirs. One of the latter, with men named Solomon, Porter and Blundy, operated the ferry until part of the heirs sold their interest in it to McKnight and Brady. The other heirs conveyed to Samuel Wiggins their rights in the ferry and its franchise. He bought out all other share-holders, thus obtaining all rights to the ferry, which he operated under his personal supervision."

This was in 1818. In the spring of 1819 Wiggins was authorized by act of the legislature to establish a ferry on the Mississippi adjacent to his lands, near the Town of Illinois. The act also provided that he should have the right to one mile of the shore extending along the river at this point. Before East St. Louis had been born, Wiggins had fenced it in. The astute and far-seeing Wiggins soon proved that he was enterprising and inventive in more directions than one. He went on preparing for the future by improving upon Piggott's mode of conveyance. He built a fair-sized ferry-boat and propelled it by water power. That was a promising beginning. In 1828 he launched the first steam ferry-boat on the river and named it the "St. Clair." In 1832 another steam-boat, the "Ibex", was put on the line. The business grew so rapidly that it demanded the investment of more capital than Wiggins had provided for, and now he sold an interest in the ferry to several men, thus bringing into existence a joint-stock company. In 1852, the company was incorporated and soon obtained further privileges by legis-

lative enactment. It secured valuable concessions on both sides of the river and grew and prospered even beyond the prophecies of its promoters.

After the completion of the Eads Bridge, and the later completion of the Merchant's Bridge, the business of the ferry necessarily diminished, but ferry stock was still considered a good investment. In 1902, it was all bought up by the Eads Bridge Company.

The construction of the Eads Bridge was begun in 1869 and the bridge was completed and opened July 4, 1874, with imposing civic and military ceremonies, President Grant being present with his staff.

This bridge, extending from the foot of Washington Ave., St. Louis, to East St. Louis, cost more than \$10,000,000. Its entire length is 6,220 feet, its width fifty-four feet, and it stands fifty-five feet above high water. It consists of three steel arches, supported on either side by massive stone abutments, and adjoining these are stone piers 500 feet from either abutment.

The Merchant's Bridge, extending from the foot of Ferry Street, St. Louis, to a point in Illinois north of St. Clair Co., is a steel bridge, designed only for railway traffic. It was completed in May, 1890.

This is the era of the bridge, but the ferry had its day and there are those who prophesy that the river will again be a factor in the commerce of the Mississippi Valley. The origin of East St. Louis is based on traffic between the east side of the river and St. Louis, and the Wiggins ferry was long the only medium for that traffic, and as such was a paramount agency in the creation and development of the goodly, growing city that we are now considering.

Capt. James Piggott, the originator and founder of this great public utility, was an officer of Virginia militia under

General Clark, and was one of those who remained after the treaty of 1783 and cast his lot with the pioneers in and about what is now St. Clair County.

He located a militia claim of 100 acres "opposite St. Louis."

FROM "MY OWN TIMES"

By John Reynolds—Page 53.

In 1781 the Governor of Virginia, the great statesman, Thomas Jefferson, being governor, knew that the Spanish Crown pretended to have some claim on the country east of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio, and to counteract this claim, ordered George Rogers Clark to erect a fort on the east side of the Mississippi on the first eligible point below the mouth of the Ohio.

General Clark, with his accustomed foresight and extraordinary energy, levied a considerable number of citizen soldiers, and proceeded from Kaskaskia to the high land known at this day as Mayfield's Creek, five miles below the mouth of the Ohio. Here on the east side of the Mississippi, he erected a fort and called it Jefferson in honor of the then governor of Virginia. It was neglected to obtain the consent of the Indians for the erection of the fort as the Governor of Virginia had requested. This neglect proved to be a great calamity.

Clark encouraged immigration to the fort and promised the settlers lands. Captain Piggott and many others followed his standard.

The fort being established, General Clark was called away to the frontiers of Kentucky, and left the fort for its protection in the hands of Capt. James Piggott and the soldiers and citizens under him.

Capt. Piggott was a native of Connecticut and was engaged

in the privateering service in the Revolutionary War. He was in danger of assassination by the enemy in his native state, and emigrated to Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. He was appointed Captain of a company in the Revolution by the Legislature of his adopted state, and served under Generals St. Clair and Washington. He was in the Battles of Brandywine and Saratoga and marched to Canada. By severe marches and hard service his health was impaired so that he was forced to resign his captaincy, and with his family he left his residence in Westmoreland County, and came west with Gen. Clark.

Several families settled in the vicinity of Fort Jefferson and some in it, but all attempted to cultivate the soil to some extent for a living.

The Chickasaw and Chocktaw Indians became angry for the encroachments of the whites, and in August, 1781, commenced an attack on the settlement around the fort. The whole number of warriors must have been ten or twelve hundred, headed by the celebrated Scotchman, Colbert, whose posterity figured as half breeds. These tribes commenced hostilities on the settlements around Fort Jefferson. The Indians came first in small parties which saved many of the inhabitants. If they had eached the settlement in a body the whole white population outside of the Fort would have been destroyed.

As soon as the preparation for the attack of the Indians on the fort was certainly known, a trusty messenger was dispatched to the Falls of the Ohio, as it was called at that day and for years afterwards, for more provisions and ammunition. If support did not arrive in time the small settlement and garrison would be destroyed and it was extremely uncertain if succor would reach the fort in time.

The settlement and fort were in the greatest distress. Al-

most starving, no ammunition and such great distance from the settlements at Kaskaskia and the Falls. The first parties of Indians killed many of the inhabitants before they could be moved to the fort, and there were great danger and distress in marching them into the fort. Also the sickness prevailed to such an extent that more than half were down sick at the time. The famine was so distressing that it was said they had to eat the pumpkins as soon as the blossoms fell off the vines.

This Indian marauding and murdering private persons and families lasted almost two weeks before the main army of Indian warriors reached the fort. The soldiers aided and received in the fort all the white population that could be moved. In the skirmishes a white man was taken prisoner who was compelled, to save his life, to report the true state of the garrison. This information added fury to the already heated passions of the savages.

After the arrival of the warriors, with Colbert at their head, they besieged the fort for six days and nights. During this time no one can describe the misery and distress the garrison was doomed to suffer. The water had almost given out. The river was falling fast and the water in the wells sunk with the river. Scarcely any provisions remained, and the sickness raged so in the fort that many could not be stirred from the beds. The wife of Captain Piggott and some others died in the fort and were buried inside the walls while the Indians besieged the outside. If no relief came the garrison would inevitably fall into the hands of the Indians and be murdered.

By a kind providential act the long wished for succors did arrive in safety from the Falls. The provisions and men were hurried into the Fort and preparations were made to resist a night attack by the warriors. Women and children

were instructed in the art of defense. * * * * After a long and arduous battle the Indians withdrew from the Fort. They packed off all the dead and wounded. Several of the whites were also wounded but none mortally. This was one of the most dsperate assaults made by the Indians in the West on a garrison so weak and distressed and defenseless.

The whites were rejoiced at their success and made preparation to abandon the premises with all convenient speed. The citizen soldier at Fort Jefferson abandoned the fort and some wended their way to Kaskaskia and others to the Falls. Capt. Piggott with many of his brave companions arrived at Kaskaskia and remained there some years.

This flood of brave and energetic immigrants so early as the year 1781 was the first considerable acquisition of American population Illinois received.

Many of the most worthy and respectable families of Illinois can trace back their lineage to this illustrious noble ancestry, and can say with pride and honor that "my forefathers fought in the Revolution to conquer the valley of the Mississippi."

About the year 1783 Capt. Piggott established a fort not far from the bluff in the American Bottom west of the present town of Columbia in Monroe County, which was called "Piggott's Fort," or the Fort of the Grand Risseau. This was the largest fortification erected by the Americans in Illinois and at that day was well defended with cannon and small arms. In 1790 Capt. Piggott and forty-five other inhabitants at this fort (called the Big Run in English) signed a petition to Governor St. Clair, praying for grants of lands to the settlers. It is stated in that petition that there were seventeen families in the fort. I presume it was in this petition that the Act of Congress was passed granting to every settler on the public land in Illinois four hundred

acres, and a militia donation of one hundred acres to each man enrolled in the militia service of that year.

Governor St. Clair knew the character of Capt. Piggott in the army of the Revolution and appointed him the presiding Judge of the Court of St. Clair County. Capt. Piggott, in the year 1795 established the first ferry across the Mississippi opposite St. Louis, Missouri, known now as the Wiggins Ferry, and Governor Tradeau of Louisiana gave him license for a ferry and to land on the west bank of the river in St. Louis with the privilege to collect the ferriage. He died at the Ferry opposite St. Louis in the year 1799, after having spent an active and eventful life in the Revolution and in the conquest and the early settlement of the West.

Descendants of Capt. James Piggott and his first wife, whom he married in Connecticut: Children—Levi, born 1762, died Nov. 7, 1835; William; Jonas.

Levi Piggott married Eleanor ————. Children—James; Levi, married ————; Cyrus, died in early manhood; Rebecca, married Elon Messenger; Ruth, married Asa Leach; Eleanor, married William Phillips.

James Piggott married Nancy Woodrum (first wife). Oct. 1, 1837. James Piggott married Margaret Axley (second wife), Jan. 16, 1842. Children (first wife)—Susan, married three times. Last husband, Harry Kilgen. James Caldwell, married ————; settled in Laclede, Mo.

Children of James Caldwell Piggott—Luke, died in early manhood; Sallie, married Virgil E. Hogsett, Oct. 7, 1903; Dora, married Calie M. Burnett, Sept. 29, 1903.

Children of Dora and Calie Burnett—Naomi; Ruth; Esther, living at Laclede, Mo.

Note: These records of Capt. James Piggott secured from Family Bible in possession of Mrs. Calie M. Burnett, Laclede, Mo.

Descendants of Capt. James Piggott and his second wife:
Children—James, Jr., married Jane McKenzie; died in Canada; Joseph, Zachias, Isaac Newton.

Children of James Piggott, Jr., and Jane McKenzie—Jane Celestial, married Cyrus Richmond Lake; Cynthia, married ——— Kingsley; Joseph, Jabes James.

Children of Jane Celestial Piggott and Cyrus R. Lake—Ella, married Luke Ward Jones. Settled in St. Louis, Mo.

Children of Ella Lake and Luke Ward Jones—Cora, married Paul D. Heltzell; Alice, married ——— Wientge; Leolia Helen, died 1921; Pauline, married ——— Merkle; Luke Ward, Lake Piggott.

Children of Cynthia Piggott Kingsley—Anna, married ——— Richardson; Nellie, married ——— Edmondson; James (Doctor),

Daughter of Anna Richardson—Mabel K. Richardson, 204 Yale St., Vermillion, South Dakota.

JAMES PIGGOTT'S WILL

(Copied from the records in the office of the Probate Clerk
in Belleville, Ill.)

"In the name of God, Amen!

I, James Piggott Esq., of Cahokia Township and County of St. Clair, being weak in body but of sound and perfect mind and memory, do make and publish this, my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, that is to say just

I bequeath unto my wife, Francis Piggott, all my real and personal estate to be divided equally between her and her children that are hereunto named viz: Cinthia, James, Joseph, Francis, Asenah Nuton and Zachias.

I further Will and require that the whole of my estate be continued in the hands of my wife so long as she continues my widow, or until the children above named be of age to demand or use their part of said estate with discretion, that is I understand that my wife Francis, as long as she remains my widow, it shall be at her option to give a share to any of the above named children according to their merit and good behavior toward her.

I bequeath to my son, Levi, one pair of steers of three years old on condition he comes to the country in three years from this date. I do hereby constitute Francis Piggott, my wife, my sole executor of this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

In Witness Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 20th. day of February, 1799.

JAMES PIGGOTT (seal)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the above James Piggott to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us who have hereunto set our names as witnesses in the presence of the Testator.

JOHN HAY (witness)

WILLIAM ARUNDEL

JAMES PIGGOTT XX his mark

Recorded this 30th. day of November 1801

SHADRACH BOND

Judge of Probate.

HERITAGE

A Highway runs beside my door—
Just a broad, straight road and nothing more—
Except when the western sun droops low
Till the dust in the air takes a golden glow,
Like a veil or a web, and within its sheen
The present fades as the past is seen.

Then like a dream down the broad Highway
Pass women of old and of yesterday!
Spartan Mother, and a jeweled Queen,
Peasant Martyr and Magdalene;
Fair young faces unmarked by years—
Sad eyes faded and dimmed from tears;
Brave, strong shoulders unbent by loss,
Old backs bowed from a long borne cross.
Rank on rank a mighty throng
They march to the beat of an unheard song.
Mothers of men they have toiled and wept
That a dream might live and a flame be kept.
Then from afar, like the whir of wings
A voice of majestic paeon sings:
“These are they who have journeyed through
They have kept the faith, they have builded true,
And the way will never be quite so long
Because they have wrought so fair and strong.”

The vision fades—and the road once more
Is only a road by my open door.
Through a mist of tears I lift mine eyes
To the first faint star in the twilight skies,
And breathe my prayer on the evening breeze:
“Thank God for my heritage from these.”

—Lytion Cox.

CHAPTER I

THE first thing that I observed when I came to the city of London was the great number of churches and the great beauty of the architecture. I was much surprised to find that the city was so full of churches, and that they were all so different from one another. I was also much surprised to find that the architecture was so different from what I had seen in other cities.

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